# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 35. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.



HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

**FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.**

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS OR VEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposi tions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness attended with the following symptoms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Indisposition to Exertion, | Loss of Power, |
| Loss of Memory, | Difficulty of Breathing, |
| Weakness, | Trembling, |
| Horror of Disease, | Wakefulness, |
| Dimness of Vision, | Pain in the Back, |
| Dullness, | Flushing of the Body, |
| Dryness of the Skin, | Eruptions of the Face, |
| Universal Lassitude | Pallid Countenance. |

These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life see symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most respectable and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with *hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in secret—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic,

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr PHYSIC, Philadelphia,

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal,

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!


# WIGWAM!

## THE NEW PARTY

### Monster Convention Next Tuesday.

### TWO THOUSAND POLITICIANS IN COUNCIL.

### The Palace in Which They Will Assemble —A Marvel of Boards and Bolts.

### SKETCHES OF LEADING DELEGATES.

### Their Proclivities—Personnel—Popularity—Social Position and Prospects.

### "MEETING OF THE WATERS."

### Vallandigham and Raymond—Blair and Stephens—Wood and Doolittle—Winthrop and Wise.

### THE SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS.

### Aims and Ends of the Leaders—The Work to be Accomplished—Speculations and Schemes.

### ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

### The Causes—Prime Movers—Political Antecedents of the Delegates.

### THE RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE.

### The Two Great Parties of the Present and the Future.

### OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

### Complete Lists of the Delegates.

### THE GENERALS.

**Adams—Batile—Bendix—Benton—Blair—Burnett—Cass—Cobb—Cochran—Couch—Crittenden—Custer—Davis—Dick—Dix—Ent—Featherston—Fellowes—Gordon—Granbury—Harris—Herron—Loomis—McCalmont—McGowan—Meredith—Morgan—Mott—Price—Pryor—Runyon—Rust—Shields—Slocum—Smith—Stevens—Sweitzer—Taylor—Terry—Walker—Ward—Warren—Williams—Wilson—Wise.**

### THE JURISTS.

**Bigler—Black—Blair—Brady—Broadhead—Brockinbrough—Browning—Campbell—Carmichael—Cope Cowan—Crisfield—Curtis—Daniels—Davis—Dixon—Denio—Doolittle—Ewing—Forsyth—Guthrie—Gilliam—Hogan Hendricks—Hughes—Hall, Oakey—Johnson—Kalbfleisch—McDougall—Moncrief—Moses—Norton—Orr—Parsons—Patton—Pendleton—Perry—Pierrepont—Porter—Powell—Pruyn—Pugh—Pratt—Rives—Rollins—Russell—Seymour—Swann—Sharkey—Vallandigham—Voorhees—Waldo—Wardlaw—Winthrop—Wharton—Woodward.**

## THE CONVENTION.

When the political history of the Administration of Andrew Johnson comes to be written calmly and dispassionately, the measures and principles by the adoption of which he and the National Congress were carried in opposite and conflicting directions will form a subject of absorbing and almost romantic interest. At the present day, however, it is almost impossible to deal with this grave subject without viewing it from one's individual stand-point of bias and prejudice. Yet in the following article we purpose to make a simple and candid statement of the facts, the prime object of which shall be to impart to the public some slight knowledge of the character and object of the men who are to assemble in our midst on Tuesday next.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONVENTION

is involved in no mystery, although it is embarrassed by a great deal of confusion. It had its inception far back in the recent session of Congress. Almost from the opening of the session it became evident that there would be a disagreement between the controlling majority and the President upon most of the questions affecting the vital interests of the country. The speech of the 22d of February, and the successive vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills widened and confirmed the breach.

Mr. Johnson succeeded, even in Congress, in carrying with him—or retaining with him, if that comes nearer the truth, as is claimed—a number of Republican members of decided ability and unquestioned patriotism. These men were naturally thrown into each other's counsel. For the purpose of bringing system into their deliberations, and to make an energetic attempt at proselytism, they formed themselves into an association which assumed the name of the "National Union Club." The Hon. A. W Randall, of Wisconsin, then the Assistant Postmaster-General, became its President, and recognized leader outside the halls of Congress.

About the same time another association was formed in Washington under the title of the "National Union Johnson Club," in which the leading spirits were Montgomery Blair; the Hon. Charles Mason, of Ohio; Charles Knap and Ward H. Lamon, of Washington; and Colonel Thomas B. Florence, of Philadelphia. Most of the members of this new association were of Democratic antecedents, although there was a slight sprinkling of Republicans among their number.

These two associations worked together in harmony, but without any special attempt a co-operation, for some months. The leading object of both, as a matter of course, was to gain a controlling influence in the political patronage of the Administration, and at the same time to prepare the way for the foundation of a new national organization, which should, through this patronage and the support of the masses of the people, henceforth control the destinies of the republic.

For the better and more speedy accomplishment of these grand objects, they finally determined to unite their numbers and energies. The name of "National Union Club" being that of the association first organized, it was retained as the title of the new one. The following gentlemen were elected:—

**Officers of the National Union Club.**

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. D. S. Norton, of Minnesota.
Abram Wakeman, of New York.
Hon. Charles B. Phelps, of Maryland.
Hon. Thaddeus Welles, of Connecticut.
Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, of Illinois.
Hon. W. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky.
James B. Smith, of Wisconsin.
General James B. Steadman, of Ohio.
Charles B. Wilkinson, of Missouri.
Colonel E. S. Allen, of Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY.

Samuel B. Lauffer, of Pennsylvania.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

J. B. Ferguson, of Tennessee.

TREASURER.

C. E. Rittenhouse (President of National Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co.).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky.
Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana.
Hon. W. A. Burleigh, of Dakotah.

It being necessary for the object in view that they should take an unequivocal and undisguised position before the world, the following series of resolutions were adopted as the

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

1. *Resolved*, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to recede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the Rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union, or govern it as a Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. *Resolved*, That we indorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defense and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. *Resolved*, That in the language of the Chicago Platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address—"The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend".

5. *Resolved*, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein, and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6 *Resolved*, "That the Union must be and remain one and indivisible for ever;" that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate; and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. *Resolved*, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without any unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members.

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. *Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the Rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledge given during the war.

11. *Resolved*, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, for the suppression of the Rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

The machinery having thus been brought into good working order, the Executive Committee of the Club on the 26th of June issued

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION,

which was to lay the foundation and perfect the structure of the new National party. The call thus issued read as follows:—

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each Congressional district of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States, under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.:—

The Union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligations.

The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings, everywhere, which serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social, and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the Rebellion, and the Rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony, and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defense of the republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and the Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same,—are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

A. W. RANDALL, Prest.,
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHARLES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER.

Executive Committee of the National Union Club.

When the call had been made public, the work of preparing the country for the proper response to it was commenced in thorough earnestness. Mr. Randall was the leader in this par. of the labor, his position as a superior officer in the general Post Office affording him unusual opportunities in this respect. At his bidding the whole country was deluged with circulars and platforms, and nearly every office-holder under the Federal Government was in this way urged to take part in the new movement. "National Union Johnson Clubs" sprang up almost in every county in the Union. The Democratic party, as a party, also went into the movement with all its reviving energy, its leaders fondly hoping that the day of their resurrection from the political grave was near at hand.

THE PART TAKEN BY PHILADELPHIA

has not been a secondary one. Inasmuch as the Convention itself was to assemble in our midst, the friends of Mr. Johnson, whether Democratic or Republican, thought it behooved them to make special efforts in the cause of their adoption. The Democratic organizations of this city and State went over to the Convention without a moment's parleying. The friends of the President who have not kept them company for the past few years, organized themselves into "National Union Johnson Clubs."

The Club, of which Henry Simons, Esq., is President, has taken the lead among the city organizations. Its Executive Committee consists of the following:—

Chairman—J. R. Flanigen.
Secretary—S. S. Leidy.
Treasurer—W. Eckfeldt.
Chairman of the Finance Committee—H. R. Eggshall.

These gentlemen, after mature deliberation and a careful examination of the different public buildings in the city, came to the conclusion that there was not a single audience room which was capable of seating the multitude of delegates and spectators who would wish to attend the sittings of the Convention. Under these circumstances, they determined upon the erection of a building for the especial accommodation of this monstrous gathering of the political clans. They went to work with a will, and by diligent labor have succeeded in raising enough money to defray the expenses of the undertaking.

## THE WIGWAM.

The building in which the Convention is to assemble is termed a "Wigwam." Since 1860 political wigwams have been all the rage. In that year the first one of this description was erected in Chicago for the accommodation of the convention which first placed Mr. Lincoln in nomination. It was and is a homely looking structure, although, unlike the wigwams of later days, it was built with a view to permanence, and still remains intact. It has since been turned into stores and warehouses, and is used for every imaginable purpose. Such is the fate of permanent wigwams.

The second Chicago Wigwam, in which General McClellan received his nomination to the Presidency, was somewhat larger in proportion; but having been constructed of material in the rough, it was demolished about the time that the great master of inactivity himself suffered a similar fate.

The Philadelphia Wigwam is intended to be

THE WIGWAM PAR EXCELLENCE.

It is located on the south side of Girard avenue, between Twentieth street and Corinthian avenue, extending back to a small thoroughfare which rejoices in the high-sounding title of Cambridge street. The neighborhood is, unquestionably, a bad one—that is, bad for the Wigwam. It is on the outskirts of the city, and, for all practical purposes, might as well have been at Bridesburg or South Laurel Hill. In justice to the committee who selected the site, however, we will say that they did not intend originally to locate it just there. The place

WHERE THE WIGWAM WAS TO HAVE BEEN

was more central, and easy of access. On the corner of Broad and Wallace streets there is a vacant block which forms a part of the Wistar estate. Dr. Jansen, of skating fame, is the lessee of this eligible piece of ground. In the winter season he uses it as a skating park. During the summer he sub-lets it to a base-ball club.

The Committee on the Wigwam reconnoitred the skating park in force, and concluded to build their Wigwam upon it. The decision was a wise one, and had the Committee been equally wise in their negotiations, all would have been well. But instead of consulting Dr. Jansen on the subject, they consulted the officials of the base-ball club. These youths were highly flattered by such a show of deference, and struck the bargain without a moment's hesitation. So the contract having been awarded for the construction of the building, the agent of the contractor visited the spot on the morning of the 26th of July. He was accompanied by several laborers, who, with hatchet and shovel, were prepared to inaugurate the great work. A crowd, as is customary on such momentous occasions, was present to witness the ceremony.

In the meantime Dr. Jansen had made a discovery. He had discovered that his skating park was to be honored by the presence of the great Wigwam. After deliberating upon the subject, he concluded that he had insurmountable objections to this high distinction. So he sued out a warrant, upon which the contractor's agent and two or three of his laborers were taken before Alderman Massey, and by him were required to give bonds in the sum of eight hundred dollars each that they would henceforth keep the peace. Dr. Jansen having fully determined that under no circumstances whatever should the Wigwam be erected at Broad and Wallace streets, he waited upon Chief of Police Rugeles and demanded protection. The Chief placed Lieutenant Lovaire and fifteen policemen at his disposal, and these officials thereupon took possession of the contested ground.

THE WIGWAM UNDER WAY AT LAST.

It was under these trying circumstances, and in deference to the old proverb that "time flies," that the committee fixed upon the present location.

The contract had been awarded to Mr. J. W. Colladay, who has the benefit of experience in this business. It was he that constructed the staging in Independence Square on which five thousand people were comfortably and safely seated on the memorable Fourth of July last past. This fact will tend greatly to assure the qualms of nervous people who are inclined to attend the sittings of the Convention.

On the 30th of July, after four invaluable days had been utterly lost to the Wigwam, the work was again commenced. From that day to this some sixty men have been steadily hammering away at it, and it is confidently expected that the monstrous structure will be entirely completed by the morning of the 14th.

THE ASPECT OF THE WIGWAM

is grand and imposing—majestic almost. It is the largest wigwam that was ever seen or heard of, in this or any other land. It has a frontage on Girard avenue of one hundred and forty-six feet, and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. This gives a superficial area of 23,360 square feet. The central portion of the roof is seventy feet in width, and has an altitude of fifty feet, while the roof over the wings, which contain the galleries, is forty feet from the ground. The Stars and Stripes will be furled from a lofty flagstaff, which surmounts the highest point.

The main entrance is in the centre of the front, and is twelve feet in width. On either side of this, and again at either corner, are other and narrower entrances. There are five lofty windows immediately above the main entrance, with twelve smaller ones—six on either side, six above and six below. The Convention will have as much sunlight as they can conveniently dispose of.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

On entering the Wigwam, the spectator will be saluted by strains of martial music. On looking about him, he will discover that they proceed from a platform immediately over his head. At each hand he will discover a stairway leading to the galleries, and likewise at each of the corner entrances.

The main floor has a length of one hundred and thirty feet, and a width of seventy feet. The roof above all this is supported by heavy rafters, extending from side to side. The view is thus entirely unobstructed, save by the solitary flagstaff in the centre. It is on this floor that the delegates will be seated. An effort was made to procure settees for their accommodation, but the city of Philadelphia could not furnish the immense number required on such short notice. For this reason the delegates will sit upon plain benches, smoothly planed. They will not suffer from the splinters which will make rents in the pantaloons of the less fortunate spectators.

The remainder of the building is filled up by the galleries, the seats of which rise one above the other, in amphitheatrical fashion, to the number of sixteen. It is calculated that the galleries and benches together will afford comfortable sitting room for at least twelve thousand persons.

At the rear of the building, and immediately opposite the main entrance, is a raised platform for the accommodation of the President, with lower ones at either side for the use of the secretaries and reporters. Under the galleries are several large committee-rooms, and long open spaces for restaurants. There will be plenty of light from the windows at the front, and a few thin rays will, perhaps, struggle in between the boards. These chinks will likewise assist in the matter of ventilation, for which purpose there are numerous apertures directly under the roof. The roof itself is substantial, affording ample protection from both sun and rain. It is formed of pine boards, covered above with a coating of water-proof felt.

An inspection of the frame-work of the Wigwam has assured us that the vast multitude which is expected to witness the deliberations of the Convention can be present without incurring the danger of a tumble to the ground. Not a spike has been used in the building, the timbers being held in place by stout iron bolts. Taking it all in all, the Wigwam, as a wigwam, is a success.

THE COST OF THE WIGWAM,

when the decorations and furniture are all complete, will be something over $12,000, most of which, as we have already remarked, has been raised through the personal exertions of Colonel Finigen and the other members of the Executive Committee, of one of the city National Union Johnson Clubs.

SCENES ABOUT THE WIGWAM.

The neighborhood about the Wigwam is not very thickly settled. Various enterprising individuals have already ascertained this fact, and have availed themselves of the opportunity presented. Numerous booths for the disposal of ice-cream, and stronger concoctions, are already being constructed upon the vacant lots adjacent. In due season the rivals of Artemus Ward will also pitch their tents thereabouts, affording the delegates to the Convention a chance to behold, for the small sum of ten cents, the fat woman, the Russian giant, the boa constrictor, and various other monstrosities, alive and dead. The public can also rely upon the opportunity of purchasing peanuts and lemonade on every inch of side-walk within six blocks of the Wigwam.

## THE DELEGATES.

We give below a list, corrected up to the time of going to press, of all the delegates who have been regularly or irregularly appointed to attend the Convention. The number authorized is four for each State at large, and two for each Congressional district. In most of the States this number has been selected, with an equal number of "alternates;" but in some cases the appointing Conventions appear to have been guided by no particular rule as to the proper number. In the following lists, the first four delegates at large and the first two district delegates, reading down the column, are the "regulars," and the remainder "alternates."

### Alabama.

The State Convention met at Selma on the 2d inst., when the following selections were made:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewis E Parsons, | A. B. Cooper, |
| George S. Houston, | John Forsyth, |
| Benj Fitzpatrick, | Joseph W Taylor, |
| Alexander White, | R. H. Mendsay. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 John W. Henry, | W. P. Crenshaw, |
| Col C. C. Langdon, | T. J Goldsboro. |
| 2. Lewis Owen, | A. Tyson. |
| John Gill Shorter, | S. G Doster. |
| 3. Culien A. Battle, | M J. Bulger, |
| W. H. Cruckshank, | C. M Cobert. |
| 4 L M. Stone, | J. S. Kennedy. |
| 5 J. Foster, | W O Heuston, |
| A. J. Henry, | C. B. Cooper. |
| 6. Thomas J. Foster, | W. S. Mudd, |
| J Lebanon Goodman, | William Jackson. |

The delegates at large were all members of that Alabama sect of politicians who were termed "Co-operationists" in 1861.

PARSONS was the Provisional Governor of the State, being one of the first appointments of President Johnson to that office. His appointment gave great satisfaction at the time to the majority of the Northern people, as well as to those of his own section. He is now a claimant for a seat in the United States Senate for the term which expires in 1871.

HOUSTON is likewise a claimant for a seat in the Senate, his term expiring in 1867. He is a native of Tennessee, having been born in 1811. He is a lawyer by profession. Soon after arriving at his majority, he served two terms in the Alabama Legislature. He was also Attorney-General of the State. In 1841 he entered the lower House of Congress, serving until 1849, when he retired to resume the practice of the law. In 1851 he again entered the House of Representatives, and again in 1857, serving as Chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means and on the Judiciary. In February, 1861, he left the House on the secession of his State.

FITZPATRICK is a native of Georgia, born in 1802. Becoming a lawyer, he was elected Public Solicitor of the district in which he then resided, in Alabama, serving several years. In 1840 he was a Presidential Elector. In 1841 he was elected Governor of Alabama, and re-elected in 1843. In 1852 he succeeded the Hon. W. R. King in the United States Senate, serving until 1861. For several sessions he was President *pro tem.* of the Senate. In 1860 he was nominated by the Baltimore Convention for the office of Vice-President, on the Douglas ticket, but declined to accept. In February, 1861, he retired from Congress on the secession of Alabama, taking a leading part in the Rebellion, as a member of the Confederate Senate.


*(Continued on Second Page.)*

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

FORSYTH is the present editor of the Mobile *Register*, and is a very bitter partisan.

Of the district delegates, Colonel LANGDON claims a seat in the House of Representatives from the First District. He is the editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*.

BATTLE claims the seat in the House for the Third District, and TAYLOR the seat from the Fifth District.

CRENSHAW is President of the Alabama Senate.

**Arkansas.**

No returns have been received from this State up to the present time.

**California.**

Three sets of delegates have been appointed to represent this State. The first list is as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| James A. McDonald, | W. W. Cope, |
| Samuel F. Purdy, | W. T. Coleman. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Clayton Wetherill, | William H. H. Fall. |
| John S. Berry, | |
| 2. Jackson Temple, | Captain W. F. Denckla. |
| S. R. Martin, | |
| 3. O. M. Wozencraft, | Lewis J. Ryan. |
| Samuel Bell, | |

On the 7th instant the Democratic State Central Committee confirmed the above nominations for delegates at large, but appointed the following as

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Joseph Thorne, | Samuel Purdy. |
| 2. John Bidler | Samuel G. Martin. |
| 3. Pierson Bresing. | Thomas P. Hanson. |

Those on the following list were appointed at a meeting held in San Francisco on the 3d instant:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. R. Doolittle, | General John A. Dix, |
| R. J. Walker, | General R. W. Slocum. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cornelius Cole. | Montgomery Blair. |
| 2. J. W. Wickes, | J. H. H. Riley. |
| 3. J. W. Semonton, | Jacob P. Leese. |

MCDOUGALL is a native of New York, born in 1817. He assisted in the survey of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad, the first one constructed in the United States. In 1837, having become a lawyer, he removed to Illinois, where he served as Attorney-General from 1842 to 1846. Emigrating to California, he followed his profession in San Francisco, being elected Attorney-General of that State in 1850. From 1853 to 1855 he was a Representative in Congress. In 1861 he became a member of the United States Senate, where his peculiar failings have been displayed before a pitying nation. In 1864 he took part in the Chicago Convention.

COPE has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

PURDY is a prominent merchant of San Francisco.

COLEMAN is a small politician.

BELL was a member of the State Legislature for several years, and at one time Speaker of the lower House.

BIGLER, a brother of ex-Governor Bigler of Pennsylvania, is an old Democratic politician, and was at one time Governor of the State.

None of the delegates at large in the third list are Californians.

Senator DOOLITTLE is also a delegate from Wisconsin.

WALKER is a Pennsylvanian by birth. When only twenty two years old he became Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, being a prominent advocate of the claims of General Jackson to the Presidency. In 1826 he removed to Mississippi. From 1836 to 1845 he represented that State in the national Senate, becoming one of its foremost members. From 1845 to 1849 he was Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk. In 1857 he undertook to govern the Territory of Kansas, by appointment of President Buchanan, but finding it impossible to submit to the election frauds which were encouraged by the Administration, he held the office only nine months. During the Rebellion he remained true to the flag, doing good service to the Union cause with his pen in England and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say anything specially concerning Generals Dix and Slocum, both of whom were prominent in New York politics before they made their records in the late war. They are in no sense representatives of California.

COLB, although appointed a delegate, has steadfastly refused to serve in that capacity. He was a Representative in Congress from 1863 to 1865, and has recently been elected to succeed McDougall in the United States Senate.

**Connecticut.**

The Convention met at New Haven on the 1st instant, Senator Dixon presiding. The following appointments were made:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Dixon, | Loren P. Waldo, |
| Edward Prentiss, | Origen S. Seymour, |
| Lyman W. Case, | James A. Hovey. |
| James E. English, | James F. Babcock. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Gordon Trumbull, | A. K. Goodrich. |
| Calvin S. Goodrich, | George D. Hastings, |
| Freeman M. Brown. | Leverett S. Pease, |
| Edward S. Cleveland, | George B. Joys. |
| 2. Guy a Kendrick, | Samuel Ingham, |
| John S. Robertson, | H. G. Hubbard, |
| Erastus C. Scranton, | Augustus Putnam, |
| Oliver F. Winchester, | Arthur B. Calhoun. |
| 3. William H. Barnes, | E. C. Moseley, |
| James B. Coit, | John Gallup, |
| Joseph G. Lamb, | Joshua Perkins, |
| James A. Bill, | W. H. Sawyer. |
| 4. W. B. Jones. | William H. Barnum, |
| Jonathan Godfrey, | Seth S. Loomis, |
| Edward S. Hughes, | Gideon H. Hollister, |
| James S. Taylor. | George W. Peet, |

Senator DIXON was born in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1814, and is a lawyer by profession, taking a high rank. In 1837, 1838, and 1844, he was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1849 and 1854 he served in the State Senate. From 1845 to 1849 he was a member of the lower house of Congress. In 1857 he entered the Senate, being re-elected in 1862.

ENGLISH is a native of New Haven, born in 1812, and is celebrated the world over as a manufacturer of clocks. In 1855 and 1856 he served in the State Legislature. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the position of Lieutenant-Governor, but was elected to Congress in 1861, and re-elected in 1863. Although a Democrat in politics, he voted with the Republicans on all leading measures affecting the war, including the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. Last spring he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated by General Hawley.

SEYMOUR has served in the State Legislature, having been Speaker in 1850. From 1851 to 1855 he was a member of the lower House of Congress. He was subsequently a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. In political faith, as all the world knows, he belongs to the "Seymour" school.

PEASE is the present Secretary of State, having been elected on the Hawley ticket.

BABCOCK is the Collector of the port of New Haven.

CLEVELAND is the celebrated Hartford Postmaster, whose political vagaries convulsed the whole State last winter.

WINCHESTER is Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and has frequently been a member of the Legislature.

INGHAM, a leading politician of the "Seymour" school, after serving for many years on the bench, and in the Legislature of his native State, entered Congress in 1835, and was re-elected in 1837. In 1854 he was the Democratic opponent for the seat in the United States Senate to which Vice-President Foster was at that time elected. In 1857 he was appointed Commissioner of Customs by President Buchanan.

**Delaware.**

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph P. Comegys, | Joseph M. Barr, |
| Ayres Cockley, | Edward L. Martin, |
| Charles H. B. Day, | Ephraim Braston, |
| S. G. Laws, | Sewall C. Briggs. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Theodore F. Crawford, | R. P. Johnson, |
| John Thorp, | William O. Ridden. |

COMEGYS is a son of a former Governor of the State. In 1842 and 1848 he was a representative in the State Legislature. In November, 1856, he was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Hon. John M. Clayton.

**District of Columbia.**

A meeting of "conservative citizens, without distinction of party," met at German Hall, Washington, and elected the following

DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Bradley, | Richard Wallach, |
| Jonn E. Norris, | John B. Blake, |
| Richard T. Merrick, | Charles Allen, |
| B. F. Stewart, | Josiah D. Hooper. |

MORRIS is a member of the City Council of Washington.

WALLACH, the proprietor of the *Star*, has been Mayor of Washington for a number of years. He has been accused of sympathising with the Rebellion, but nothing more.

**Florida.**

The delegates from this State were appointed by Governor Walker, as follows:—

WEST FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| B. D. Wright, | O. A. Avery, |
| George Walker, | George S. Hawkins, |
| F. R. Pitman. | J. I. Dunham. |

MIDDLE FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. B. Love, | Robert Davidson, |
| W. Call. | J. L. McKibbon, |
| George W. Scott, | R. R. Gamble, |
| M. D. Papy, | Thomas Randall. |

EAST FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. McLeod, | F. C. Holmes, |
| J. B. Hawkins, | M. S. Isano. |
| John S. Maxwell, | |

SOUTH FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Marvin, | W. C. Maloney. |
| James Lettes, | |

HAWKINS, a native of New York, represented Florida in the lower House of Congress from 1857 to 1861.

MCLEOD is Representative elect to Congress.

MARVIN, the late Provisional Governor of the State, is a native of New York, but for a long time past he has resided in Florida, holding the position of District Judge of the United States Courts.

**Georgia.**

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Alexander H. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. General J. B Gordon, | Colonel McIntyre, |
| Hon. Wm B. Fleming, | Major Pendleton. |
| 4 Thomas Hardeman, | F. W. Alexander. |
| 5 Gen. A. R. Wright | Linton A. Stephens |
| 6 Joseph Christy, | R M McMillan. |
| 7. Richard F. Lyon, | James Meiner. |

STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the late Confederate States, was born in Taliaferro county, Georgia, February 11, 1812. In 1836 he entered the lower House of the State Legislature, serving for five years, devoting himself especially to internal improvements. In 1842 he entered the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, being regularly re-elected seven times, and serving until 1859. His career in connection with the Rebellion is too familiar to the people to need repetition here. His celebrated speech before the Secession Convention of Georgia, delivered November 14, 1860, was one of the grandest defenses of the Union that was ever made. But his ambition deluded him into accepting the Vice-Presidency of the Confederacy, and on the 21st of March, 1861, he made another great speech at Savannah, in exposition and vindication of the Confederate Constitution, in the course of which occurs the following memorable passage:—"This stone (the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man), which was first rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner of our new edifice." Mr. Stephens now claims a seat in the United States Senate, having been elected to that position over the Hon. Joshua Hill.

JOHNSON, who will be Stephens' colleague in the United States Senate when Georgia is fully reconstructed, was borne in Burke county, Georgia, September 18, 1812, and is by profession a lawyer. In 1844 he was a Presidential elector. In 1848 he entered the United States Senate, to fill an unexpired term. In 1849 he was elected a judge of the Superior Court of the State. In 1860, when Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, declined the Douglas nomination for Vice-President, Mr. Johnson was selected for the position by the National Executive Committee of that wing of the Democratic party. During the Rebellion he was a member of the Confederate Senate.

LINTON A. STEPHENS is a brother of Alexander H. Stephens, and previous to the Rebellion was on the bench of the State.

CHRISTY claims a seat in Congress as representative of the Sixth District.

**Illinois.**

On the 2d instant, a Convention assembled at Springfield to appoint delegates. Hon. D. K. Green, a Republican member of the State Senate, presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents equally divided among the Republican and War Democratic ranks. The same principle was followed in selecting the delegates.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| O. H. Browning, | A. J. McClernand, |
| I. J. Turner, | William R. Morrison, |
| A. J. Kuykendall, | C. L. Higbee, |
| D. K. Green. | I. L. Dickey, |
| Isaac Underhill, | A. G. Parr, |
| W. Fithian, | S. S. Marshall. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hon. Geo. C. Bates, | Gen. Martin R. Wallace, |
| Will Dexter, | Gen. Walter B. Scates, |
| Hon. Thomas Dexter, | Samuel W. Fuller, |
| Hon. Thomas Hoyne, | John McGinnis Jr. |
| Hon. S. S. Hayes, | |
| 2. N. M. Harrington, | H. L. Perry, |
| J. S. Fuller, | W. C. Kimball, |
| W. B. Flaitas, | W. P. Tarney, |
| F. G. Garfield, | S. L. Deland. |
| 3 Samuel Strewds, | |
| W. D. Mechum, | |
| J. Hathaway, | |
| E. B. Sutes. | |
| 4 Col. J. C. Cox, | Col. W. H. Gennison, |
| G. Edmunds, | G. W. Hust, |
| Major W. O. Sullivan, | Col. Hust, |
| P. L. Cobb, | J. G. Madden. |
| 5 W. R Cook, | B. Turner, |
| W. T. Dadell, | B Todd, |
| J. G. Green, | W. T. Bryan, |
| A. M. Gibbons, | Col R. Smith. |
| 6. Capt. A. Longworth, | Hon S. W. Harrison, |
| Col. Wm. Reddick, | John Miller, |
| Judge J. O. Norton, | George F. Brown, |
| Col Lor. P. Sawyer, | Col. J. F. Vallett. |
| 7. Col. W. N. Coler, | D. G. Burr, |
| Dr. W. W. Chambers, | L. C. Hurd |
| Gen. C. Black, | Col. W. J. Calloway, |
| R. N. Parish. | A. N. Smyser. |
| 8. John E. Bassett, | D. Sherman, |
| G. W. Park, | E. H. Palmer, |
| W. P. Cham, | R. B. Goodell, |
| C. Knapp, | W. G. Burdell. |
| 9 Hon. J. H. Glenn, | Hon. J. S. Baily, |
| Hon L. W. Ross, | F. G. McGeary, |
| Capt Barnard, | Lyman Lacy, |
| James McGreary. | J. H. Medal |
| 10. Hon A. Thornton, | Col. Charles Morton, |
| J. J. Reichum, | Charles Holt |
| F. Marshall, | J. W. Hawkins, |
| B. F. Stanton, | M. C. Long |
| 11 Col. W. B Anderson, | Hon. G. H. Varnell, |
| Hon J. C. Robinson, | Col. S. G. Hesecks, |
| Hon. S. A. Eddy, | Captain Judy. |
| F. D. Preston | Dr. J. R. Turnay. |
| 12. Hon. P. M. West, | Col. W. H. Readly, |
| Col. J. J. Mitchell, | Hon. —— Reilly, |
| Hon. W. G. Kase, | G. W. Brackett, |
| Maj S. P. Tipton. | Dr. C. I. Jones. |
| 13. Hon. Wesley Sloan, | John E. Bawin, |
| Col W. R Towns, | John C. Whitty, |
| W. L. Hambleton, | Charles Carrall, |
| Col John M. Creeks, | Dr. Paul Sears. |

BROWNING has long been one of the most prominent lawyers of the State. On the death of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas he was appointed by Governor Yates to his place in the Senate, but the next Legislature elected W. A. Richardson to fill the vacancy. He then established himself in Washington, where he has since practiced his profession. On the resignation of Secretary Harlan, his name was sent to the Senate as Secretary of the Interior, the duties of which position he will assume on the 1st of September.

TURNER, after holding various subordinate positions, entered the lower House of Congress in 1846. In 1854 he was Speaker of the lower House of the State Legislature. He is at present Secretary of State of Illinois.

KUYKENDALL is the present Representative in Congress of the Thirteenth District, commonly called "Egypt." He was formerly a Democrat, but was elected as a Republican.

MCCLERNAND is a native of Kentucky. Having studied law, he served with credit as a private in the "Black Hawk War." After being a member of the State Legislature, he served as Representative in Congress from Illinois, from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1859 to 1861. He resigned his seat to accept a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His greatest military achievement was the unsuccessful attempt to capture Vicksburg, a glory reserved for General Grant. His career in the army is familiar to the public.

MARSHALL entered the State Legislature in 1846. After serving in a judicial position, he became a Representative in Congress from 1855 to 1859, and now occupies a seat as representative of the Eleventh District, being considered by some as Democratic leader of the House.

GATES has been for years past one of the most prominent politicians in the Northwest. At one time he enjoyed a great reputation as an orator. He is at present practicing law in Chicago.

HAYES is a prominent local politician.

NORTON, after serving in the State Legislature, was a representative in Congress from 1853 to 1857. He was again a member of Congress from 1863 to 1865, having in the meantime filled the position of Judge of one of the judicial districts of the State for the period of five years.

ROSS served in the State Legislature in 1840 and 1844; was a Presidential elector in 1848; and in 1860 a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. In 1863 he became a member of Congress, which position he still holds.

ROBINSON was a Representative in Congress, from 1859 to 1865, for the district now represented by Judge Marshall.

**Indiana.**

Two sets of delegates will present themselves as the representatives of this State. Those representing the Democracy were appointed by a Convention at Indianapolis on the 2d instant, and are as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. A. Hendricks, | S. E. Perkins, |
| Thomas Dowling, | W. M. Franklin, |
| Graham N. Fitch, | Charles Darby, |
| P. M. Kent. | A. C. Downey. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. W. F. Pidgeon, | R. A. Clements, |
| W. F. Parrett, | Richard Raleigh. |
| 2. Levi Sparks, | W. F. Sherrod. |
| James A. Cravens, | Cyrus L. Dunham. |
| 3 Frank Emerson, | Joshua D. New, |
| Thomas R. Cobb, | F. T. Hord. |
| 4. George Berry, | James B. Foley, |
| Cortes Ewing, | A. B. Lee. |
| 6 John R. Elder, | Cyrus F. McNutt, |
| Benjamin F. Davis, | W. L. Jennings. |
| 7 Jesse I. Alexander, | A. M. Puett. |
| Bayless W. Hanna, | Henry Wilson. |
| 8. James McWorkman, | W. C. Vance, |
| E. E. Lucas, | James Odell. |
| 9. R. P. Effinger, | Thomas J. Merrifield, |
| James Bradley, | A. L. Wheeler. |
| 10. A. P. Edwerton, | Samuel E. Alvord, |
| 1 B. McDonald. | Eli W. Brown. |

The "Conservative Republican" delegates who were appointed by a convention elected by and composed exclusively by those who favored the election of Lincoln and Johnson, in 1864, are as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| William S. Smith, | D. S. Gooding. |
| David Kilgore, | D. Garland Rose. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. L. Q. DeBeuler, | W. C. Preston. |
| 2 John S. Davis. | Colonel Sigler |
| 3 Joseph G. McPheters, | —— |
| 4 James Gavin, | John Ferris. |
| 5 Solomon Meredith, | E. E. Williamson, |
| 6 John M. Finn, | H. A. Swope. |
| 7. C. C. Matson, | Ezra Read. |
| 8 W. C. Wilson, | W. C. Rose. |
| 9 Henry Crawford, | R. H. Rose. |
| 10. John B. Hoye | Marshall W. Wines. |
| 11 Nathan P. Lindsay, | Edward Wilson. |

HENDRICKS is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1819. Having studied law and removed to Indiana, he was chosen to the Legislature in 1848, but declined re-election. In 1850 he was an active member of the Constitutional Convention. From 1851 to 1855 he represented Indiana in the lower House of Congress. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which he continued until 1859. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate, in which he has since taken a leading part.

FITCH is a native of New York, and a physician by profession. In 1836 and 1839 he was elected to the Legislature of Indiana, and in 1844, 1848, and 1856 served as Presidential elector. From 1847 to 1853 he was a Representative in Congress. In 1857 he entered the Senate as the colleague of Jesse D. Bright. His election was warmly contested, as it was alleged that he was illegally returned; but he maintained his claim successfully before the Senate, then largely Democratic, as was Fitch himself.

DUNHAM served in the State Legislature in 1846 and 1847, and as Representative in Congress from 1849 to 1855.

KILGORE is the most prominent man in the "Conservative Republican" delegation. He is a native of Kentucky, born in 1804, but removed to Indiana in 1819. In 1833 he entered the State Legislature, serving several years. After serving upon the bench and in the Constitutional Convention of 1850, in 1854 he was elected Speaker of the State House of Representatives. From 1851 to 1861 he served as Representative in Congress.

**Iowa.**

The delegates from this State, termed the "Democratic," are as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. C. Dodge, | George H. Parker, |
| A. B. Larimer, | J. M. Ellwood |
| R. B. Richards, | Edward Johnson, |
| S. H. Fairall, | Lycurgus Palmer, |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Henry Clay Dean, | T. W. Claggett, |
| H. H. Trimble, | Charles Mason. |
| 2. I. M. Preston, | J. H. Wallace, |
| C. N. Dunbar, | C. E. Putnam. |
| 3. William Mills, | Pat Richardson, |
| L. L. Ainsworth, | O. H. P. Rozelle. |
| 4. James E. Neal, | George Gillaspie, |
| John White. | J. H. Murphy. |
| 5. James D. Test, | M. D. McCleary, |
| J. W. Warner, | J. M. Tuttle |
| 6. D. F. Ellsworth, | H. E. J. Boardman, |
| C. B. Lorom, | J. A. Hall. |

The State Central Committee of the "National Union Party" have made the following appointments:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. Thos H. Benton Jr., | Col. S. G. Vanada, |
| Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, | James D. Gamble, |
| J. W. Stewart, | Dr. J. F. Fairbanks, |
| Major Thomas B. Bunt, | Col. S. W. Sommers. |

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. J. G. DeWolf, | William B. Hammond, |
| Col. Lauren Dewey, | Col. C. H. Macsay, |
| Col. O. H. P. Scott, | Major J. B. Atherton, |
| Edmund Jager. | Col. George Barton, |
| Col William F. Small, | John A. Lyon |
| Seg. O. Lutler. | Capt. William E. Taylor. |
| David B. Scott. | D. Abell. |
| F. F. Hill. | W. C. Stoneberry, |
| Lt. William A. Chase, | J. F. Griffith. |
| Col. B. F. Sanford, | |

DODGE, the only prominent man in the first list, was the Territorial delegate to Congress from Iowa from 1841 to 1847. From 1848 to 1855 he was a member of the United States Senate. He was then appointed Minister to Spain by President Pierce. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1864.

DEAN is a clergyman, who is distinguished for the virulence of his political harangues.

BENTON, a son of "old Tom Benton," went into the war as an officer of the 2d Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, of which he subsequently became Colonel. He was then promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and did creditable service in that capacity.

WARREN, at the outbreak of the war, was a major in the regular army. He was the reputed author of the violent attacks upon the incapacity of General McClellan, which appeared in the New York *Tribune* just previous to the latter's removal. Mr. Lincoln subsequently traced these letters to their author, and rewarded him with a brigadier-general's commission in the volunteers. His subsequent career, up to the time when he is said to have made such discreditable blunders on the field of "Five Forks," is too familiar to the public to merit repetition.

**Kansas.**

No returns have as yet been received from this State.

**Kentucky.**

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Guthrie, | Lazarus W. Powell. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Aaron Harding, | E. A. Graves. |
| 5. G. A. Caldwell. | Robert Mallory, |
| Hamilton Pope, | John H. Harney. |

GUTHRIE has been a prominent politician for years, and filled various public positions. He was at one time Governor of the State, and was President Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury. In 1865 he became a member of the United States Senate.

POWELL was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, in 1812, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he became a member of the State Legislature; was a Presidential elector in 1841; and Governor from 1851 to 1855. In 1859 he entered the United States Senate, and although he remained steadily in his seat, he received the credit during the war of being an active sympathizer with the Rebellion.

HARDING was elected to the State Legislature in 1840, and in 1861 a Representative in Congress, to which he was re-elected in 1863 and in 1865. He belongs to the Kentucky school of politics, but has not made as bad a record as have many of his present and late colleagues.

CALDWELL was a member of the lower House of Congress from 1813 to 1815, and again from 1849 to 1851.

MALLORY was born in Madison county, Virginia, in 1815, removing to Kentucky in 1839. In 1859 he was elected a Representative in Congress, holding his seat for six years. The record there made showed that his heart, if not his sword, was with the attempt to secure the independence of the late Confederacy.

**Louisiana.**

Two sets of delegates have been appointed to represent this State. The appointments of the State Democratic Executive Committee are as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander Mouton, | R. Hunt, |
| John Ray, | John E. King, |
| Richard Taylor, | A. Voorhees, |
| George Williamson, | W. B. Egan, |
| D. S. Cage, | |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. George Gerr, | Charles E. A. Gayarre, |
| W. C. C. Claiborne, | E. Abel, |
| S. R. Proctor. | J. M. Lapevre. |
| 2. J. Ad. Bozier, | Alexander Walker, |
| Samuel Smith, | Major-Gen F. J. Herron |
| B. M. Spofford, | William H. C. King. |
| 3. D. F. Kenner, | V. Burtne. |
| Alfred Hennen, Sr., | J. O. Fuqua. |
| J. Q. A. Fellows, | |
| 4. P. A. Morse, | T. C. Manning, |
| Dr. Alfred Duperrier. | Jules Oliver. |
| Archbishop De Blanc, | |
| 5 S. Lang Lewis, | William S. Parham, |
| J. Garrett, | L. M. Nutt. |
| J. B. Eam, | |

The "Conservative Republican" delegation, appointed by the joint action of the National Union Association and the Andrew Johnson Club of New Orleans, are as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Roselius, | Cuthbert Bullitt, |
| W. W. Pugh, | E. H. Jarvin. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Charles Benvenu. | Robert J. Ker. |
| 2. A. M. Holbrook, | S. P. May. |
| 3 Jacob Vanwinkle. | A. C. Graham. |
| 4 Judge Joshua Baker, | E. Gait. |
| 5 E. Heath, | Nicholas Coleman. |

GAYARRE was born in Louisiana in 1805, studied law in Philadelphia, and in 1830 entered the Legislature of his native State. In 1835 he was elected to the United States Senate, but prevented from taking his seat by ill health. He subsequently went abroad, remaining until 1843 when he was again elected to the State Legislature. From 1846 to 1853 he served as Secretary of the State of Louisiana. He is the author of several works bearing on the history and politics of his native State.

General HERRON, who was a prominent officer in the Federal army during the recent war, removed from Illinois to Louisiana at its close. He was regularly elected a delegate to the Convention, but has since withdrawn his name on account of the scenes he witnessed in New Orleans during the recent riots.

KING, whose true name is said to be William Backhouse, is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and a printer by profession, although he has figured in many other capacities. For a number of years previous to the war he was domiciled in New Orleans. In 1859 he stabbed in the back and killed a printer by the name of Arthur Magill, but escaped punishment through political influences. He was then a leading member of the "Know-Nothing" organization.

At the outbreak of the war he spoke openly in favor of secession, and assisted in organizing a company, of which he became captain, for service in the Confederate army.

After the surrender of New Orleans to General Butler he became a hearty Federal. He took advantage of the opportunity then presented, and established the *New Orleans Times* on a firm business foundation. This was the only paper allowed a free and untrammelled circulation for a long time, and received in addition a large share of the Government patronage. During the recent riots he was in Washington, and was reported to be in frequent consultation with the President.

There is no one of any prominence among the "Conservative Republican" delegates, except ROSELIUS, a prominent lawyer, and Judge of one of the State District Courts, and HOLBROOK, who is the proprietor of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

**Maine.**

The Democratic State Convention met at Portland on the 7th instant, and selected the following delegates:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lorenzo D. M. Sweat, | A. W. Johnson, |
| Richard N. Rice, | Rev. Leon'd Woods, D. D. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 George C. Gotbelf, | Albert P. Gould. |
| 4 Paul S. Merrill, | Dr. George W. Ladd. |

SWEAT was, in 1861 and 1862, a member of the State Senate, and from 1863 to 1865 a Representative in Congress.

REV. DR. WOODS has recently resigned the Presidency of Bowdoin College, a position which he has held for the past thirty years.

**Maryland.**

The Convention of this State was composed of that class of Maryland politicians who term themselves the "Unconditional Unionists." They assembled in Baltimore on the 25th of July, and were called to order by WM. H. PURNELL, the present Postmaster of that city. On motion of Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Mr. JOHN M. FRAZIER was chosen President. The delegates at large were selected by the Convention, the district delegates by the representatives of the several districts, as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Swann, | J. W. Crisfield, |
| Montgomery Blair, | Reverdy Johnson. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. George Vickers, | John R. Franklin. |
| 2. James L. Ringley, | J. Morrison Harris. |
| 3. William H. Purnell, | John M. Frazier. |
| 4 William P. Maulsby, | J. C. Sullivan. |
| 5 Robert Lowier, | W. W. Watkins. |

The "Democratic" appointments were made in Baltimore on the 8th inst., as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas G. Pratt, | R. D. Carmichael, |
| Henry S. S. Key, | Isaac D. James. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Joseph A. Weeks, | Daniel Henry. |
| 2 Richard Grenson, | Henry W. Archer. |
| 3 D. N. Steele, | William Cellows. |
| 4 R. G. Cook, | J. Pendey. |

SWANN is a lawyer of high standing, and at present Governor of the State. He has also been Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and for several years a member of the State Legislature.

BLAIR'S history is too well known to need repetition. A son of "old Frank Blair," he was born and bred a politician and an office-holder, and has seldom found himself "out in the cold." He was Mr. Lincoln's first Postmaster-General, but his seat in the Cabinet became so warm that he was forced to withdraw before the close of the war. Since then he has worked with the disaffected members of the Republican party, and with the Democracy, in admirable alternation.

CRISFIELD entered the State Legislature in 1836, and served as a Representative in Congress from 1847 to 1849, and from 1861 to 1863. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Washington "Peace Congress."

JOHNSON was born in Annapolis, May 21, 1796. He entered political life as State Attorney, and in 1821 was elected to the State Senate, serving two years. In 1845 he was elected to the United States Senate, remaining there until 1849, when he became President Taylor's Attorney-General. In 1861 he participated in the Washington "Peace Congress," and in 1863 again entered the United States Senate. Mr. Johnson is considered one of the most accomplished jurists in the country, his opinions on legal subjects carrying great weight with all parties. Though he now works steadily with the Democrats in Congress, he voted for the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. During the trial of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln, he acted as consulting counsel for Mrs. Surratt.

PURNELL is the present Postmaster of Baltimore.

PRATT is a well known lawyer, who was Governor of the State from 1844 to 1848, and a member of the United States Senate from 1851 to 1857.

CARMICHAEL at the outbreak of the war was a State judge, who rendered himself very obnoxious to the loyal people by a decision which favored the Rebellion, for which he was suspended from office for a time.

**Massachusetts.**

The following are the regular Democratic selections:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert C. Winthrop, | B. S. Spofford, |
| Judge Abbot. | Albert Fearing, |
| Isaac Davis. | B. H. Stevens, |
| General Couch, | N. Shatruck, |
| General Sutton, | J. F. Reddell, |
| John Q. Evans, | Charles Kimball, |
| George Ashmun, | William D. Fells, |
| E. C. Bailey, | Waldo Colburn. |

WINTHROP is a distinguished lawyer and politician. He is now a Democrat. He studied law with Daniel Webster. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1847, and succeeded to Daniel Webster as Senator from Massachusetts. He is a man of marked ability, and is mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Convention. He will be a leader in all the debates of that body.

COUCH is a Democrat. He was a Major-General of Volunteers, and served with credit under McClellan. He was defeated for Governor last fall by Colonel A. H. Bullock. He is a graduate of West Point, and a man of fair attainments.

ADAMS was a Republican. He is a promising young lawyer, and a son of Hon. C. F. Adams, our Minister to England.

ASHMUN was a Republican, and the warm friend of Mr. Lincoln. He is a lawyer.

**Michigan.**

The "Johnson Mass Convention," held in Detroit on the 9th instant, made the following nominations:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| James F. Jay, | General C. C. Loomis, |
| General A. S. Williams, | General G. A. Custer. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Henry Burns, | J. J. Sowell. |
| 2. O. B. Clark, | J. G. Parkhurst. |
| 3. James Monroe, | J. C. Seaman. |
| 4. General H. H. Stevens, | W. R. Thomas. |
| 5. Byron G. Stout, | John Atkinson. |
| 6. S. B. Bliss. | A. W. Brockway. |

Another set of delegates have been appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee, as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles E. S. Stuart, | M. J. Mills. |
| A. C. Baldwin, | Charles H. Taylor. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. William P. Wells. | G. C. Myers. |
| 2 R. W. Lendon, | F. B. Smith. |
| 3. O. M. Barnes. | C. Joslyn. |
| 4. A. F. Bell. | L. G. Mason. |
| 5. A. W. Davis, | H. Coulter. |
| 6. J. W. Paine. | M. Jeffers. |

Generals WILLIAMS, LOOMIS, and CUSTER, have made such records during the war that they need no repetition in this connection.

STUART will, undoubtedly, be the leader of the former delegation. He is a banker by profession, and something of a politician, and has held a seat in the State Legislature for a number of years, having been Speaker of the upper House. He has also been defeated for Governor.

BALDWIN was a member of the State Legislature in 1844 and 1846, and a Representative in Congress from 1863 to 1865, where he took a leading part.

BARNES and JOSLYN are lawyers of considerable note and skilful politicians, who have had a rich experience in official positions at home.

**Minnesota.**

A State Convention of Democrats and Conservatives, held at St. Paul on the 31st of July, made the following appointments:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel S. Norton, | Dr. Galloway, |
| Franklin Steele, | Charles Gilman, |
| Henry M. Rice | A. McLarger, |
| Thomas J. Galbraith, | Robert H. Rose. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry C. Hoffman, | C. F. Buck, |
| A. B. Severance, | James Shoemaker, |
| William Lee, | R. B. Galusha, |
| Richard Price, | G. D. Redfield. |

NORTON is a Senator of the United States. He is a lawyer of prominence, and was elected as a Republican.

STEELE is a Democrat, and has been a member of the lower House of Congress. He has not yet made an extraordinary reputation.

RICE was formerly a Republican and a member of Congress. He is a promising lawyer of Ramsey county.

**Mississippi.**

The Democratic Convention assembled at Jackson on July 25, Judge John Watts presiding. The delegates elected are as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Giles W. Hillyer, | William S. Featherstone, |
| William Yerger, | George L. Patton. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. H. Dockery, | J. B. Pegues. |
| 2 S. Bailey, | D. G. S. Sykes. |
| 3 A. Murdoch, | J. A. Barford. |
| 4 General N. Harris, | A. G. Meyers. |
| 5. H. F. Small, | Hiram Cassiday. |

FEATHERSTONE is a native of Tennessee, but removed early to Mississippi, and was a Representative in Congress from that State from 1847 to 1851. In 1861 he went into the Rebellion, being commissioned as a Brigadier-General.

None of the other delegates are of any special note.

**Missouri.**

The delegates from this State are termed "Democratic and Conservative," and are as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Hogan, | Willard P. Hall, |
| James O. Broadhead, | Clark H. Green, |
| Thomas E. Noell, | James S. Rollins, |
| M. K. Ritchey, | George W. Miller. |
| James Shields, | |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Louis V. Bogy, | James J. McBride, |
| Barton Able, | Samuel T. Glover. |
| 2 E. Nolain, | William James, |
| J. O Simon, | Albert Todd. |
| 3. F. A. Rozier, | Bernard Zwart, |
| Thoma S. English, | John Evans. |

sylvania in favor of his re-election. Train now swears that he will sit in the Convention, and that Vallandigham shall not. When this question for settlement a live time may be anticipated.

### Nevada.

A meeting of residents of this State at present sojourning in New York city was recently held at the Metropolitan Hotel. They elected themselves delegates in the following order:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. M. Beebe, | Jesse Williams, |
| G. D. Hall, | John Carmichael. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| L. H. Morton, | Solomon Geller, |
| Frank Herreford, | J. N. B Carver, |
| Thomas Harris, | C. L. Perkins, |
| S. B Kile, | Wm. F. Toombs. |
| P. H. Pierce, | |

Governor BEEBE is the only one in the list of any consequence. He was the last of the Territorial Governors of Kansas, having been appointed by President Buchanan.

### New Hampshire.

The delegates from this State are termed "Democratic," and are not distinguished into State and district delegates. They are the following, being one from each county in the State:—

DELEGATES FROM DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Daniel Marcy, | John W. Sanborn, |
| Joseph H. Smith, | Alex H. Tilton. |
| 2 John M. Hill, | Lewis W. Clark. |
| 3. Wm P. Wheeler, | John P. Sinclair, |
| Edmund Burke, | Wm. Burns. |

MARCY was a sailor at the age of twelve, and master of a ship at twenty. For several years he served in the State Legislature. From 1863 to 1865 he was a Representative in Congress.

The other delegates are of no particular prominence.

### New Jersey.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| John P. Stockton, | Theodore Runyon, |
| Joel Parker, | Thomas McKeen. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Abraham Browning, | Nathan Stratton. |
| 2 Gershom Mott, | George F. Fort. |
| 3. Benjamin Williamson, | Alexander Wurts. |
| 4. Francis J. Lathrop, | Robert Hamilton. |
| 5. Theodore Randolph, | Leon Abbett. |

The following are the Independent Democratic delegates:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas H. Herring, | Timothy Henderson, |
| Joseph F. Crowell, | E. J. Catterbury. |

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Colonel J. E. Peyton, | Clarkson Ogden. |
| 2. John L. McKnight, | Thomas S Atkinson. |
| 3 Colonel Ingham Coryell, | Garrett B. Cadrain, |
| 4. E C. Moore, | Ashbel Green. |
| 5. Robert Gilchrist | Daniel M. Wilson. |

STOCKTON is a Democrat. He was elected Senator two years ago, but was unseated at the recent session.

PARKER is a Democrat, and was Governor of the State in 1864.

RUNYON has been Mayor of Newark, was formerly a Brigadier-General of volunteers, is now a Major-General of militia, and a staunch Democrat.

MOTT is a Democrat. He is a graduate of West Point, and was a Major-General of Volunteers. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, and was several times wounded.

### New York.

The following are the delegates elected by the conservative convention:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| John A. Dix, | Samuel J. Tilden, |
| Henry J. Raymond, | William Kelly, |
| Charles O. Myers, | Hiram Denio, |
| H. L. Comstock, | Sanford E. Church. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. William H. Ludlow, | Thomas A. Jerome, |
| L. O. Ferris, | Abram G. Simmers, |
| 2 Henry A. Peterson, | Thomas Kinsella, |
| J. J. Fowber, | W. E. Robinson. |
| 3. Martin Kalbfleisch, | Calvin Pratt |
| Jasper W. Gilbert, | Alfred M. Wood. |
| 4. Oakey Hall | James B Taylor. |
| Edward S. Pierrepont, | Charles A. Stetson. |
| 5 E. Delafield Smith, | Benson Taylor. |
| Samuel W. Bradford, | Samuel R. Kirkham. |
| 6. R. M. Blatchford, | Charles P. Daly, |
| Hugh Gardner, | Robert D. Holmes. |
| 7 Abram D. Russell, | William Boardman. |
| Anton B. Rollins, | George W. Quintard. |
| 8. Marshall O. Roberts, | John E Burrell. |
| A. J. Dittenhoefer, | George W. McLean. |
| 9. Hosea B. Perkins, | A. J. M. Pennington, |
| Henry A. Cargill, | Andrew Carrigan |
| 10. Elias Seymour, | Benjamin Brandreth, |
| James P. Sanders, | Robert C. Parrott, |
| 11 John W. Brown, | George W. Grier, |
| John C. Hainey, | Isaac S. Benson. |
| 12. Hiram W. Dixon, | A. H. Heaslis, |
| Henry A. Tilden, | C. Wheaton |
| 13. Marinus Schoonmaker, | D. R. Olney, |
| Thad. Hall. | Frederick R. Cook |
| 14. Robert H. Fraser, | Franklin Townsend. |
| Charles Goodyear, | Alfred Van Santvord. |
| 15. Gideon Reynolds, | Thomas S. Carroll, |
| Charles Rogers | James S. Smart. |
| 16. Thomas S. Gray, | Robert S. Hale, |
| A. C. Hand. | Lot Chamberlain. |
| 17 Albert Andrews, | Aaron S. Hopkins. |
| Smith Stilwell, | Duncan S. Robertson. |
| 18 Henry Churchill, | Peter J. Yates |
| George Briggs, | Simeon Sammons. |
| 19. Benj. S Rexford, | C D Fellows, |
| Z. Goodrich, | Alfred Clark. |
| 20 James Franey, | E. S. Lansing, |
| George D. Brown, | George Ashley. |
| 21 Theodore S Faxton, | Daniel Utley. |
| Francis Kernan, | Palmer V. Kellogg. |
| 22 Thomas Darlord, | William Johnson, |
| C. Hyde Beckwith, | Max B. Richardson. |
| 23. Vivus W. Smith, | Charles F. Williston, |
| John R Peck | Samuel T. Smith. |
| 24. George Humphrey, | William C. Beardsley, |
| A. B. Williams, | George W. Cuyler. |
| 25. Marcena R. Patrick, | E. B Jones, |
| David H. Abel. | Edward P. Fuller. |
| 26. J. B. F. Tracy, | Fred. A. Davis, Jr., |
| George Barrett, | E. B Apgar. |
| 27. John Anot, | Robert Campbell, |
| James Dunn, | Ira Center. |
| 28. Addison Gardner, | George C. Munger, |
| Dan. S. Coe, | Edwin T. Brown. |
| 29. Augustus S. Porter, | James Jackson, Jr., |
| Gerard Bard, | L. W Thayer |
| 30 William G. Fargo, | Alex. W. Harvey, |
| Simeon R. Pimpton, | William Williams. |
| 31. Charles Lee, | H. J. Miner, |
| H. A. Riper, | W. Pauget. |

The United Service Society made the following selection:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. Major Wm. Edwards, | Col James D. Potter, |
| Captain John J. Shaw, | Maj. Michael Doran. |
| 5. Col C R McDonald, | Capt Joseph Asher. |
| Maj Geo. W. Warner, | Capt. L. G Goulding. |
| 6. Gen. J. H. HobartWard | Capt. William H Nash. |
| Maj. Eugene McGrath, | Capt. Robert Watson. |
| 7 Gen John Cochrane | Daniel W. Crowley, |
| Capt. John W. Cramp, | Franz Z. Edendorf. |
| 8. Col. Wm. S Hyllier | Hon. Morton Smith |
| Maj. G. M. Van Hosen, | Capt. John J. Geason. |
| 9. Gen. J. L. MacGregor. | Gen. William Wilson. |
| Gen. Jean E Iocelix | Col. James J. Mooney. |

MOZART NOMINATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Henry Hilton, | James Nolan. |
| John McConel, | Harris Bogart. |
| 5. James Moncrief, | P. Carroll |
| Wm. B. Maclay, | S. E Nolan. |
| 6. Washington Hunt, | John Richardson, |
| Dr. Lewis S. Sayre, | L. M. Van Wart. |
| 7. Lewis W Waires, | Ed. D. Bassford, |
| Owen Keenan, | P Sullivan |
| 8. James Brooks, | Thomas W. Pittman, |
| Wm P. Lee. | C. B. Cornell. |
| 9. Fernando Wood, | Michael Connelly, |
| S. F. Ingraham, | V. K. Stephenson. |

The following are the delegates chosen by the New York Democratic General Committee:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 S. S Cox, | William Tucker, |
| James T. Brady, | Daniel C. Swift. |
| 5 John S. Giles, | John H. Williams, |
| William B. Maclay, | Hugh Reilly. |
| 6. Hiram P. Norton, | Alfred C. Hesey, |
| Frank N Robb, | George W. Morton. |
| 7. Charles H. Whalen, | Daniel M. O'Brien, |
| Joseph McVey, | Albert Krauss. |
| 8 Frederick L. Yultee, | Patrick O Duffy, |
| Charles Price, | James C. Knapp. |
| 9. Thomas McCredon, | John Egan, |
| Hugh Murry. | Thomas Cushing. |

DIX, a war Democrat, is a graduate of West Point, and a good lawyer. He commenced life as a printer. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was made a General, and served during the war faithfully and well. He has been but recently mustered out of the service. He is one of the most prominent conservative men of the country, and is a candidate for the Presidency of the Convention. He is a gentleman of culture and ability, and will make an excellent President if he should be selected for that honor.

RAYMOND—Conservative Republican—editor and proprietor of the New York *Times*. He is a graduate of the "Poor Man's College," the printing office. Twenty years ago he was proof-reader in the office of the *Journal of Commerce*. He is an able politician, both as a writer and manager, and has been dubbed the "Little Villain." He is at present a Representative of the Third District of New York in Congress, and is looked upon as one of the originators and leaders of the "New Party." He will take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Convention, being a keen debater and an eloquent speaker. Raymond will be one of the Vice Presidents. He was a member of the Baltimore National Convention of 1864.

KALBFLEISCH is a Democrat. He was a member of the Thirty eighth Congress for the Brooklyn District, and had served as alderman of that municipality. He is a wealthy Jewish banker, and wields a considerable influence in the "City of Churches."

WOOD is a Democrat, and was Colonel of the 14th New York State Volunteer Militia. He was wounded and captured at the first battle of Bull Run. He was elected Mayor of Brooklyn twice, and is a merchant of good credit and fair ability.

OAKEY HALL is a Democrat, and the notorious District Attorney of New York city. He is rated a criminal lawyer of good repute, and will take a prominent position in the Convention. Although erratic and eccentric, his eloquence is marked and powerful.

PIERREPONT—a Democrat. Has served as Judge of the lower courts, and is a successful lawyer.

STETSON is a Democrat. He is a very young man, but is very wealthy. He is proprietor of the Astor House, New York, and of the Stetson House, at Long Branch.

SMITH — a Democrat. He was formerly United States District Attorney at New York.

DALY—Democrat. He is a good lawyer and a ripe scholar—is a Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

RUSSELL is a Democrat. He ranks high as a jurist, and holds the post of City Judge of New York.

PATRICK has been a War Democrat. He was for a long time the efficient Provost Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, and was defeated for a State office at the election held last year.

COCHRANE has been always considered a Republican. He is a good lawyer, and was a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress. In 1864 he was on the ticket with John C. Fremont, for the office of Vice-President. He served with credit as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1861 and 1862.

MONCHIEF is a Democrat, and at present Judge of the Marine Court. He is an able lawyer and a well-read jurist.

HUNT is now a Democrat. He has always been a prominent conservative politician, and looked upon as a leader of some ability.

BROOKS is a Democrat, and is the editor and proprietor of the *Evening Express*. He has been a member of Congress for several terms, but was recently unseated by Mr. Dodge, who contested the election. Mr. Brooks was formerly a Whig, Know-Nothing, and Peace Democrat in turn.

WOOD—an old-school Democrat. He was formerly Mayor of New York, and a Representative in Congress. He is a shrewd politician, and a man of rare abilities. He commenced business life as a cigar-maker.

COX is so well known as to need no sketch. "Sunset" Cox is a man that will be heard in the Convention.

BRADY is one of the most finished jurists in the United States, and as a special pleader, is unrivalled. He was a war Democrat.

MCSPEDON—a printer, and an ex-Alderman. He is a Democrat.

### North Carolina.

DISTRICT DELEGATES

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 R. B. Gilliam, | A. H. Arrington. |
| 5 M E Manly, | William A Wright. |
| 6 J H Wilson, | James E. Keir, |
| Nathaniel Boyden, | R C. Puryear. |

ARRINGTON represented the State in the lower House of Congress from 1841 to 1845.

BOYDEN, a native of Massachusetts, removed to North Carolina in 1841. For a number of terms he served in the State Legislature, and was in Congress from 1847 to 1849.

PURYEAR served in the State Legislature, and was a Representative in Congress from 1853 to 1857. In 1861 he became a member of the Confederate Congress.

### Ohio.

In pursuance of a resolution in the platform of the last Democratic State Convention, the Democratic State Executive Committee appointed the delegates at large from this State. The District delegates are appointed by District Conventions. As far as the returns have been received, the following list is the delegation:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Allen, | George W. Morgan, |
| George H. Pendleton, | W. K Willett. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. Clement L. Vallandigham | Judge Gilmore. |
| 4. John H. James, | John W. Walters, |
| J. S. Dawson. | John H. Young. |
| 18. F T Backus, | H. B. Payne. |
| R. T. Ranney, | Moses Kelley. |

VALLANDIGHAM'S notoriety is of so universal a character, and his public life has been so marked, that any comments upon it would be superfluous. He is a native of Ohio; is a lawyer by profession. He has served in the State Legislature, and has edited a newspaper for a number of years. He was elected to Congress as a Representative in 1857, and served three terms. He was arrested for a virulent attack against the prosecution of the war, in 1863, and, on account of his rather ambiguous sentiments and lukewarm patriotism, was banished to the South, and went to Canada by the way of Bermuda.

During the period of his exile his friends contested the election for Governor for him, but were defeated. He subsequently returned, and served his constituents by taking part in the Chicago Convention of 1864. Mr. Vallandigham is looked upon, by most of the conservative delegates, as a malcontent, and a man whose presence will not redound very greatly to the credit of the Convention.

PENDLETON is also a native of Ohio. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been two terms in the State Legislature.

He was elected to Congress in 1857, and served four terms. In 1864 he was defeated for the office of Vice-President on the McClellan ticket. His public career has been a very energetic one, though his participation in the Convention will be but slight, in consequence of his late peculiar political associations.

### Oregon

No appointments have as yet been announced from this State. It is quite likely, however, that a delegation will be self-appointed, as was done in the case of Nevada.

### Pennsylvania.

A conservative Republican Convention was held in Philadelphia, on the 3d of July, making the following appointments:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| William F. Johnston, | H. W. Tracy, |
| Joseph R. Flanigan, | Edgar Cowan. |

A State Central Committee was likewise appointed, and authorized to appoint the district delegates.

This morning the Committee announced the following as the

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. J. W. Lynn, | J. L Husband |
| 3. S. Snyder Leidy | General S. M Zulich. |
| 4. William Eckstedt, | O. P. Cornman. |
| 5 George Lear, | H R. Coggshall. |
| 6 Captain James Boyd, | W. H. Horne. |
| 7. Robert L. Martin, | Sumner Stebbins. |
| 8. J. B. Warner | Charles Davis |
| 9. Mathew S Strickler, | John Overgood |
| 10. John Early | Colonel Henry Pleasants. |
| 11 John J. Carey, | Edward L Wolf. |
| 12. Col. H. B. Wright | D. L O'Neil. |
| 13 Col. Ellhanan Smith, | J. H Haskell. |
| 14 Col. T. C McDowell, | William M. Allison. |
| 15. R S. Sakenstach, | R. M. Stevenson. |
| 16. John W. Diehl, | D A. Buehler. |
| 17. Col. Graffas Miller, | Col. John Hamilton. |
| 18 Gen. W. H. Blair, | Thomas P. Simmons. |
| 19. James B. Graham. | Capt. F A Conklin |
| 20 Hon. William Reynolds, | J M Bonham. |
| 21. William M. Stewart, | Richard Coulter. |
| 22. James Lowry, Jr., | Samuel McKee |
| 23. Capt E. Lyons | Samuel McKeey. |
| 24 Archibald Robertson, | R. R Campbell. |
| James B. Rupple, | J. A. J Buchanan. |

In the meantime, the Democratic State Central Committee announced the following delegation:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| David R. Porter, | William F. Packer, |
| William Bigler, | George W. Woodward. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hon. Jas. Campbell, | 13. Col. W. H. Ent, |
| George M. Wharton. | Hon. C. L Ward. |
| 2. Col. W. C Patterson, | 14 Edmund S. Doty, |
| Hon Richard Vaux. | Hamilton Alricks. |
| 3. Hon Daniel M. Fox, | 15. Hon. J. S. Black, |
| Hon. John Robbins | Hon. Sam'l Hepburn. |
| 4. Hon. Ellis Lewis, | 16. William McLean, |
| Hon. Chas Brown. | Hon. Wm. P. Schell. |
| 5. Gen. W. W. H. Davis, | 17. Gen. Wm. H Irwin, |
| John G Brenner. | Hon. G S. Pershing. |
| 6 Hon. John D. Siles, | 18 Col Paulon Jarrett, |
| Col Owen Jones. | Hon. James Gamble. |
| 7. Hon Geo. G. Leiper, | 19 Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, |
| Hon. J. A. Morrison. | Hon Jas T. Leonard. |
| 8. Hon. W J. Woodward | 20. Gen. A. B. McCalmont. |
| Charles Kessler, Esq | Hon. Gaylord Church |
| 9. Hon. I. M. Hiester, | 21. Hon Henry D. Foster, |
| H. M. North. | H. W. Wier. |
| 10. Hon F Hughes, | 22. Gen. J B Sweitzer, |
| Dr C D. Glonninger. | George P. Hamilton. |
| 11 Hon Asa Packer, | 23 Hon George W. Cass, |
| Col. W. A. Hutter | Col William Sirwell. |
| 12. General E. L. Dana, | 24 Hon Jesse Lazear, |
| John Bladding. | Hon. Wm. Hopkins. |

PORTER is a Democrat of the old school, who persistently opposed the war throughout its entire length. He has held the position of Governor of this State. He also wore the judicial ermine creditably, and is a lawyer of some distinction.

BIGLER was a printer, born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county. He was elected Governor in 1851. He was chosen a United States Senator in 1855, and in 1864 served as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. An old and life-long Democrat, he opposed the war from its outset to its conclusion.

PACKER is a Democrat of the milder sort, and did not openly oppose the war. He was a competent Governor of Pennsylvania, just previous to Governor Curtin's first term. He may be set down as a conservative Democrat of considerable ability.

JOHNSTON is from Pittsburg, and has recently been appointed Collector of Customs at this port. He was Whig Governor of Pennsylvania some years ago. During the war he was at times demonstrative in favor of the Union cause, but toned down into a settled conservatism towards the close of the Rebellion. He has been a most ardent supporter of the President's policy, and in feature and mental faculties is not unlike his more honored namesake.

WOODWARD is at present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is an able lawyer and a good judge. He is and always will be a Democrat, and is probably one of the ablest men in that party, comparing favorably with Reverdy Johnson and Horatio Seymour. He was defeated for the Governorship three years ago by Andrew G. Curtin.

COWAN is at present United States Senator, but is shortly to be succeeded by Cameron, Stevens, Curtin, or some one else. He was elected as a Republican Union war candidate, but became conservative in his views before the close of the war, and is now believed to be what he was in early life—a Democrat.

FLANIGEN is the editor and proprietor of the *Daily News* of this city. He is of Irish extraction, was born here, and here he commenced life as a grocer's errand boy. He is a shrewd politician, and has belonged to very many parties. He has been in turn a Whig, Native American, Know-Nothing, Constitutional Unionist, Republican, and now conservative Johnson Republican. He has ever been a warm admirer of Mr. Andrew Johnson, and vigorously sustains his policy in the columns of his new newspaper.

CAMPBELL was Postmaster-General for Mr. Pierce. He has always been a Democrat, and is a man of considerable ability as a lawyer and a politician.

WHARTON is a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, a wealthy man, and a life-long Democrat.

VAUX was Mayor of Philadelphia some ten years since. When attached to the United States Legation at the Court of St. James, then a youth, he was so much admired by the Queen at the Court ball that her Majesty deigned to walk through a minuet with him. He is a Democrat, and always has been.

FOX was defeated for the Mayoralty twice, by Henry and McMichael. He was for some time a member of Select Council. A Democrat, and real estate agent of the first-class, he has never been guilty of taking dollar fees from widow ladies, and then sending them to "Jerico" to view vacant residences that are vacant altogether.

ROBBINS has always been an inveterate party leader in the Democratic ranks. He represented the First District in Congress from 1849 to 1855.

LEWIS is said to be a good lawyer, and was once a Common Pleas Judge. He was a Peace Democrat during the Rebellion.

BROWNE was always and is a Democrat. He was born in Delaware, and lives there yet. He was the hero of the alleged "tinder-box" and "$190" frauds.

WATTS DAVIS was Colonel of the 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*. He was always opposed to Mr. Lincoln and his war policy, and but for this opposition would have been made a Major-General of Volunteers. He was the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General last fall, but was defeated by General Hartranft.

MORRISON—a Democrat—formerly Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

HEISTER was sent to Congress some years since as a Whig. He is now a Democrat.

ENT, Democrat, was a Colonel in the Army of the Potomac. He was in service but a short time.

BLACK—a lifelong Democrat. He was formerly a Judge on the Supreme Bench of this State. Mr. Buchanan appointed him his Attorney-General. He is considered an excellent lawyer.

PERSHING is a Democrat. He has served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for several terms.

MCCALMONT—a soldier and a Democrat. He is a leader of considerable influence in the western part of the State.

FOSTER—a Democrat—as which he was defeated for Governor six years ago by Andrew G. Curtin. He is an amiable gentleman, and is quite popular in his party.

SWEITZER—a brave and useful officer, and an old school Democrat.

CASS—a War Democrat. He has been a prominent candidate for Governor of late. He is the President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad.

SIRWELL—a Democrat who served well in the army. He was breveted a brigadier.

LAZER old-line Democrat, and an inveterate place-seeker.

### Rhode Island.

A convention, composed principally of Democrats, met at the call of the Democratic State Committee, on the 31st of July, in Providence when the following delegates were selected:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Beach Lawrence, | Alfred Anthony. |
| Amasa Sprague, | Arie Baton. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Thomas Steel, | James H. Parsons. |
| 2 James Waterhouse, | Elisha R Potter. |

LAWRENCE has acquired considerable reputation as a jurist and commentator.

SPRAGUE and ANTHONY are *not* the United States Senators who now represent Rhode Island.

### South Carolina.

The Convention met at Columbia on the 1st instant, Governor Orr presiding. The delegation is the following:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| James L. Orr, | S B. Campbell, |
| Benjamin F. Perry, | John L Manning. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Judge A. J. Moses, | Richard Dozier. |
| 2. Thomas G Simms, | W. P. Shangler. |
| 3. Judge D. L Wardlaw, | Gen. S McGowan. |
| 4. Judge L. M. Dawkins, | James Farrow. |

ORR was a member of the State Legislature in 1844 and 1845. In 1848 he entered the lower House of Congress, remaining a member until the outbreak of the Rebellion. In 1857 he was elected Speaker. In 1860 he visited Washington as one of the Commissioners from the "Independent Sovereign State of South Carolina," and subsequently took an active part in the Rebellion. On the reorganization of the State Government he was elected Governor.

PERRY, who was formerly a judge of one of the State Courts, was appointed Provisional Governor of the State, and was subsequently elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1871.

MANNING, the other Senator elect, makes his first appearance in the political world in this connection.

MCGOWAN and FARROW are Representatives elect from the Third and Fourth Districts respectively.

### Tennessee.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Baxter, | John Netherland, |
| John S. Brien, | E H Rust, |
| Gordon Stokes, | John Seldon, |
| John W. Leftwich, | C. B Church |

DELEGATES FOR WEST TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. P. B. Glenn, | S. P Walker, |
| W. H. Stephens, | Capt. Daniel Able, |
| George I. Bustard, | Col. John McClelland, |
| Capt. A I Lacey, | John D. Martin, |
| R. S. Saunders, | Col. Samuel Tate, |
| Col. John F Mills, | Major John H. Bills, |
| P. C. Bethel, | A. A. Freeman. |
| Col. W. D Ferguson, | Col. A. M. Douglas, |
| Col. Moses White, | W. P. Evans. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

5. William B. Campbell, S. S. Brown.

LEFTWICH is the present Representative from the Eighth (Memphis) Congressional District, and of loyal Democratic antecedents.

CAMPBELL served the public first as a Captain in the Florida war. He was subsequently a member of the State Legislature, and from 1837 to 1843 a member of the lower House of Congress. He commanded the 1st Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers in the Mexican war, distinguishing himself at Cerro Gordo and Monterey. From 1851 to 1853 he was Governor of the State. He was admitted as a Representative a few days only before the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress.

### Texas.

Among the delegates from this State are five who, at the recent election, were elected Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| David G. Burnett, | John Hancock, |
| W. B. Ochiltree, | Lemuel D. Dans. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. S. P. Dowell, | George W. Smith, |
| George F Moore, | A H Wilie. |
| 2 Richard Cooke, | D. B. Culbertson, |
| James M. Burroughs, | W. H. Sellers. |

BURNETT, who heads the delegation, is a native of New Jersey. He was a General in the Texan army during the War of Independence, and was elected first President of the "Lone Star" Republic. During the Rebellion he stood on neutral ground.

### Vermont.

The delegation from this State is composed of Democrats, Whigs and Republicans, designated by the initial letters "D.," "W.," and "R.," as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. P Redfield, D., | H. K Beardsley, R., |
| Henry Keyes, D., | Andrew Tracey, W., |
| Edward J. Phelps, W., | L. B. Peck, D, |
| Giles Harrington, D., | J. H. Williams, R. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Gaal McDaniels, D., | J. M. Comegys, R., |
| G. M. Fisk, D., | Zaccheus Bass, W., |
| 2. C N. Davenport, D., | T J Cree, R., |
| Colonel Worthen, D., | Samuel J. Allen, R. |
| 3 D C. Linsley, D., | Lucius Robinson, D., |
| J. G Devitt, D, | J L Edwards, W. |

This arrangement gives 11 Democrats, 4 Whigs, and 5 Republicans. It should be noted that the regular delegates are all Democrats, with one exception; while all the Republicans are among the "alternates."

TRACY was a Representative in Congress from 1853 to 1855, having previously served ten years in the State Legislature.

### Virginia.

The delegates were appointed by the State Central Committee, which met in Richmond on the 1st inst. They are as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| William C. Rives, | William J. Riverton, |
| John W. Brockenbrough, | Charles L. B Mosby, |
| George Blow, Jr., | G W Ba lhg. |
| Thomas S. F. Flournoy, | Willoughby Newton. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Richard A. Claybrook, | Charles K. Mallery, |
| Robert Saunders. | H. B. Tomlin. |
| 2. Thomas Wallace, | A M. Kelly, |
| John M Kely, | Thomas H. Daniels. |
| 3. Edmund Fontaine, | Zebadiah Jones, |
| John L. Marye Jr., | John H. Gray, |
| 4 Charles Bruce, | James Nesbitt, |
| E. W. Hubbard, | Robert Whitehead, |
| 5 Wm. E. Broadway, | William Martin, |
| James F. Johnson, | E H Keene. |
| 6 Dr. Samuel A. Coffman, | John L Anderson, |
| Alex. H. H. Stuart, | John R. Milley. |
| 7. Edgar Snowden, | B. H. Shackelford, |
| Richard H. Parker, | Anistead Conta. |
| 8. Walter R Staples, | A. C. Cummings, |
| Wisdom Robertson, | Robert Gibboney. |

RIVES was born as long ago as 1793, and studied law and politics under the supervision of Thomas Jefferson. In the war of 1812 he was an aid-de-camp of militia. He served during several terms in the State Legislature, as representative of two different counties, and in 1823 he entered Congress, serving as a member of the lower House for three successive terms. In 1829 Andrew Jackson sent him to the Court of Versailles, where he remained until 1832, when he entered the United States Senate, serving until 1845. From 1849 to 1853 he again served as Minister to France, and then retired from public life. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Washington "Peace Congress," but subsequently took part in the Rebellion as a member of the Confederate Congress.

NEWTON was a Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845.

HUBBARD was a Representative in Congress from 1841 to 1847.

STUART entered the State Legislature in 1836. From 1841 to 1843 he served as Representative in Congress. In 1844 and 1848, he was Presidential elector on the Clay ticket. From 1850 to 1853 he was Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore. In 1856 he participated in the Know-Nothing nomination of Fillmore for the Presidency. From 1857 to 1861 he was again in the State Legislature, devoting himself especially to internal improvements. During the Rebellion he remained neutral, and since its close has been prominent in all measures of reconstruction.

### West Virginia.

The delegates from this State are appointed by District Conventions.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Hall, | E W Andrews, |
| John J. Jackson, | John S Burdett, |
| Lewis Ruffner, | Henry S Walker, |
| Thomas Sweeney, | Henry H. Withers. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 John J Davis, | J. G. Lane. |
| D. D. Johnson. | |

### Wisconsin.

The "Conservative Republican" delegation is as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. R. Doolittle, | Alexander Mitchell, |
| A. W. Randall, | George L Robinson. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 J. B. Smith, | George H. Walker, |
| J H Kimball, | H Crocker |
| Ja bez Bouseman, | N. J. Emmons. |
| A W Curtis, | |
| 2 John R Pease, | A. Hyatt, |
| John F. McGregor, | Smith Caney Abbott. |
| Henry Bertham, | J. G. Knapp |
| Simeon Mills, | |
| 3. M. H. Virgin, | A. A. Townsend, |
| M. A. Fox | J. A. Warren. |
| 4 General E. S. Bragg, | Billie Williams, |
| P. H. Galloway, | Harvey G Turner. |
| 5. George C. Gunny, | Charles Felker |
| E. L. Brown | Adolph Sciverson |
| 6. O. D Randall, | B F. Montgomery, |
| Charles C. Pope, | W. J. Whipple |

The "Democratic" delegation is as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. P. Palmer | L. B. Vilas. |
| Milton Montgomery. | Gabriel Bauck. |

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. James S. Maclory, | William P. Lynde, |
| F. Hutchinson, | P. V Deuster |
| James S. Brown, | James G. Jenkins, |
| J. M. Lyon | George Reynard, |
| James W. Cary, | Isaac W. Webster, |
| J. F. Arnold | Charles Falvey, |
| George B. Paul, | P O Harrington, |
| E. C. Hobart, | D. W. Small. |
| 3. F. H Grey, | George W Kronskoup. |
| 4. Levy B. Smith, | Emile Rothe, |
| A. F Bruested, | J. Lewis, |
| Robert Flint, | Benjamin Ferguson, |
| C. A. Eldredge, | Lot Clark. |
| 5. George Reed, | S. A. Pease. |

DOOLITTLE is a native of New York, in which State he was born in 1815. He held the office of District Attorney of Wyoming county, New York, for several years. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, and was chosen Judge of the First Judicial District of that State in 1853, but resigned in 1856. In 1857 he became a United States Senator, a position which he still holds. His political status is familiar to the world.

RANDALL, the originator and prime mover in the forthcoming Convention, has figured so extensively in print of late that no mention of his official and political position is necessary. The Conservative Republican delegation of this state, with two such earnest men as leaders, will be one of the strongest and most influential in the Convention. Mr. Randall's influence and knowledge as a member of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet will also tend greatly to strengthen him on any ground he thinks it best to assume.

GALLOWAY and BROWN, however, have publicly repudiated the Convention, and Bergen and Mills refuse to accept the appointment.

ELDRIDGE, who is the only man of note in the Democratic delegation, is a native of Vermont. He removed first to New York State, and in 1848 to Wisconsin. In 1854 and 1855 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1862 became a member of the lower House of Congress.


## INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This New Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the Modern languages) studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO AIDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which additional special courses are covered:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President at Bethlehem or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. H BUILER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13s 15

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## COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN E CARROLL and JAMES C. WIGHAM, under the firm name of CARROLL & WIGHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm, and daims will be presented for settlement to JOHN E. CARROLL.

CARROLL & WIGHAM.

Snow Hill Mills, Chester, August 9 1866. A 8 9 6t

342 SOUTH STREET, D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 4 6 6m

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

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TREASURER.

# Evening Telegraph

*Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.*

*To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.*

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.


### The Origin and Intention of the Conservative Convention.

ON Tuesday next, the Philadelphia Convention, called by the National Union Club of Washington city, will meet in our city. The RANDALL call, which is the occasion of the gathering, substantially invited all who were in favor of the President's policy, no matter what might be their record, to chose delegates to act as their representatives. In accordance with this request, a vast number of parties of different political complexions have appointed gentlemen to act as the expounders of their views. In many States there are no less than five distinct delegations. The consequence of this multiplicity is, that the Convention cannot fail to be one of the largest, in fact the largest, in point of numbers, ever called together in our country.

It is, in fact, an anomaly in our political history. We have never before had a representative assembly, the object of which was not to make a nomination, but only to show their strength. Its design appears to be solely to show to the country the number of supporters the President's policy has. But we can hardly judge from the number, as the mingling of delegates will preclude all possibility of calculating the extent of their constituency. With great care and at a great expense of time and labor, we have compiled a full list of the delegates into a brief biographical sketch of the record of such as are in any way known. Our readers will appreciate the difficulty when, without any data, two thousand names, many of them perfectly unknown, are presented, and we set out to find what they have done. Not only is this diversity of names a means of confusing us, but the similarity of names would naturally have led us to attribute actions to some for which they were not responsible. We have exercised the greatest care, and believe that, as far as practicable, we lay before our readers a full list.

When the Convention meets the difficulty of deciding what party will rule will be settled. Until it does we would only waste time to speculate. It seems impossible that VALLANDIGHAM and DIX, EWING and VOORHEES, STEPHENS and VANDERBILT, can come to a common platform on which they will all be willing to stand. The election of the temporary chairman will, however, enable us to speak understandingly.

Whatever may be the influence of this Convention in the political world, of one thing we may rest perfectly well assured. It is to be composed of a set of men who are anything but deficient in mental calibre. The delegates whose names have fallen under our notice are most of them men of creditable reputation, and who are noted for their intelligence. We will therefore have in our city a collection of two thousand able men, leading spirits in our country, and we will endeavor so to report their doings as will be appropriate to their numbers and their reputation.

### Who Hate the Democratic Idea?

"THE radical party of the country is simply a congregation of men bound together by hatred of the Democratic idea of government, and greed for political honors and emoluments. Not one of their leaders has ever enunciated a new idea that was not intended to degrade the States, enslave the people, and change the form of our government from a republic to a despotism. They are essentially sectional in all their aims and purposes."

—The above is decidedly *cool* for a pro-slavery paper like the *Age*. The truth is, the *Republican* party is the only party that pretends even to endorse "the democratic idea of government." JEFFERSON set forth that idea in the Declaration of Independence. Let us, therefore, bring the *Age* and its party to the test of that document. "All men are created equal," was the declaration. Do the *Age* and its crowd believe that? No; they hate it with a perfect hatred. The Republicans believe it, and are laboring to realize it.

"And are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Does the *Age* believe that? Does it *pretend* to believe it? No; on the contrary it believes in slavery—believes it to be a *good thing*, a *Divine* institution. The Republicans, on the other hand, believe, with JEFFERSON, that all men have an inalienable right to liberty.

Now, as to sectionalism, that party is *national* which supports the truly national idea, and that party is *sectional* which supports ideas that are only of local or partial application. Our national idea is the true democratic idea of freedom and equal rights. This the Republicans believe in and support. The sectional idea is that of slavery and unequal rights, and this the *Age* and its party believes in and support.

We have thus demonstrated that it is the party to which the *Age* belongs which is bound together by "hatred of the democratic idea" of government, that desires to "enslave the people," and that is "sectional in its aims and purposes. The mission of the Republican party, on the other hand, is to realize the democratic idea of government, to secure the freedom of the people, and to promote the growth of a true national feeling.

The trouble with our politicians of the *Age* school is that they are not *democrats* at all—they are *aristocrats*. They do not believe in government by *the people*, but simply by certain *favored classes*. They do not believe in the equal rights of *all*, but merely rights of the *privileged classes*. They start back with alarm, with horror even, from the true democratic idea of government. Their arguments in favor of privileged classes, and of a class rule, are precisely those of aristocracy the world over. They are afraid to *trust the people*. Why the *Age* couldn't live a week, its whole stock in trade would be gone, were it to cease making war upon this fundamental idea of democratic equality. Let it have some decency then, and cease to prate of democracy until it has some faith in the essential principles of democracy, and can give them an intelligent and unwavering support.

### Gratifying Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

IT is gratifying to observe the rapidity with which the two eastern branches of the Pacific Railroad are being constructed. Since the passage of the act of Congress allowing the Kansas branch to run directly west from Fort Riley, by way of the Smoky Hill valley, a generous rivalry has sprung up between that and the Nebraska branch, which bids fair to materially hasten the building of both. The Nebraska branch runs directly west from Omaha, and is already in working order for one hundred and sixty-three miles from that point, reaching now to within twenty-eight miles of Fort Kearney. This line is prosecuted by the New York, Boston, and Chicago railroad interests, and has some of the shrewdest and most energetic railroad men in the country connected with it. Its construction has been very rapid, and the line will be completed to Fort Kearney by the 1st of September.

The Kansas line, running west from Kansas City, at the mouth of the Kansas river, where it connects with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, is already completed to within a short distance of Fort Riley. This line is controlled by the St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia railroad interests. It has the advantage of the Nebraska line in having a more central and direct route, enabling it to control the Colorado and New Mexican trade, and in having a through connection with the railroad routes east of the Missouri and Mississippi. The Nebraska route is, as yet, without eastern railroad connection, goods and passengers for that route having to go up the Missouri river by steamboat from St. Joseph, or having to cross the western part of Iowa by stage. A railroad is, however, being rapidly constructed from Des Moines through western Iowa, to connect at Omaha with the Pacific line, and when that shall have been completed, the Nebraska branch will have a full Eastern connection.

The rapid progress of these lines is bringing Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, etc., daily nearer and nearer to Eastern civilization. BAYARD TAYLOR says, in a recent letter from Denver, that the trip between that place and Fort Riley will soon be made in three days, and between Denver and St. Louis in four. The saving, too, in time and expense in the transportation of machinery for the mines, goods for the merchants, and the whole vast trade of the plains, will constantly become greater and greater.

These railroads are also extending the settlements of the frontier further west. The "great American desert," which used to figure so largely on our school maps, has for years been growing less and less extensive. Over its "arid wastes" millions of buffalo, antelope, and other wild game are constantly roaming, and finding abundant pasturage. Now an ox or a cow can live wherever a buffalo can; and we look to see, at no distant day, the whole vast interior, from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains, occupied by civilized men. It will constitute the great pastoral region of the United States, over which will roam flocks and herds rivalling in number those of the ancient East.

Railroads are the great civilizers of our day. Common schools, churches, settled and orderly communities, all follow in their train. The Pacific Railroad will not only connect the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and subserve the interests of a continental commerce, but it will also found villages and cities and States throughout the hitherto silent and unpeopled wastes of the interior of our national domain. Long before it is finished, Nebraska and Colorado and Utah will have been admitted as States into the Union, and will thus bind in more enduring bonds the West to the East.

Hasten on the good work, then, and may the shrill screech of the locomotive soon startle the solitudes of the great mountains!

### Who Shall Rule?

THE out-and-out Copperhead element in the approaching Convention is becoming obstreperous. It declares that VALLANDIGHAM shall attend the Convention, and that the Rebel party in Kentucky, which has just beaten a man running on the JOHNSON platform, will have its representatives there also. Read the New York *Daily News* on this topic:—

"The *National Republican*, the Washington city organ of conservative Republicans, says in its yesterday's issue that the fact that VALLANDIGHAM has been laboring in Kentucky for the election of DUVALL makes him 'unfit and unqualified to hold a seat in the Philadelphia Convention.' If the editor of the *Republican* shall attend that Convention, he will not only find VALLANDIGHAM in that body, but a delegation of Kentuckians representing the men who have just *voted for* DUVALL, and elected him by nearly fifty thousand majority. The *Republican*, like the New York *Times*, don't want a large party. It wants an office holders' clique or administration men, and nothing more. We shall see whether it is to prevail or the people. We are on the side of the people. DUVALL is of the people, as the election has just shown, and the Philadelphia Convention is to be a Convention of the people."

### Conservative Progress.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who was dismissed from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet because he couldn't any longer be tolerated by the people, and who has busied himself ever since in trying to undermine the Union party, making foolish speeches of late threatening another rebellion, has just written a letter in which he makes the discovery that the Southern leaders *did not commit treason* in making war upon the United States. The letter is a weak one, and of no account, except as showing which way the "conservative" tide is drifting. If BLAIR and his crowd get power, we shall not only see JEFF. DAVIS released, but we shall see him and BRECKINRIDGE, HUNTER, MASON & Co. all back in the Senate again, the Rebel debt assumed by the Union, and Rebel soldiers on our pension list.

A CONTRAST.—While Senator J. R. DOOLITTLE is perambulating the country, making speeches full of appeals for mercy and brotherly kindness and charity towards the South, the Rebels are breaking up Union Conventions, murdering their members, driving out Southern loyalists, and assassinating agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. Couldn't Mr. DOOLITTLE be prevailed upon to have just a *little* sympathy for Southern Unionists?

DECLINED.—We see that the President of the Mexican Republic has wisely decided to reject the proffered services of the great SANTA ANNA. It is but a safe and just doctrine never to trust a renegade. He may be honest, but there should be more proof of the fact than mere profession.

### Commencing Early.

THE Conservatives are endeavoring, at rather an early day, to fulfil MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S threat of civil war. A party of them on the evening of the 9th, attacked the excursion train containing the Harrisburg delegation, returning from the great Republican gathering at York, assailing it with stones and pistol shots from a corn-field. The car containing Governor CURTIN, General GEARY, and the ladies was fired at repeatedly, some of the bullets still remaining in the frame-work.

Firing into railroad trains was a favorite method of warfare with the Missouri *bushwhackers* during the Rebellion, but we doubt its proving a very remunerative style of political campaigning in Pennsylvania.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street below Arch.—Rev WILLIAM R. CATTELL, D. D., President of Lafayette College, will preach, Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. WILLIAM D. PAXTON. All welcome.

☞ PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH in Hall RIDGE Avenue below Jefferson street.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School 2½ P. M. All are invited.

☞ SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street. Rev. WILLIAM P. CLARK at 10½. Union Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching To-morrow 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. H. NEVIN. Come all welcome.

☞ RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. C. COLLINS Jr., To-morrow, at 10½ A. M.


# 1866.

# FALL FASHIONS

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

# DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

# SKIRTS.

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

# VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive and Sole Owners of the PATENT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

No. 97 CHAMBERS,

AND

Nos. 79 and 81 READE Streets,

NEW YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS. 8 11 7t mws9trp


## SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.


COLUMBIA HOUSE,

*CAPE ISLAND, N. J.*

MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD

Has the honor to announce that the

GRAND ELITE BALL

OF THE SEASON WILL TAKE PLACE

ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 11,

AT THE

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

Tickets THREE DOLLARS each admitting a gentleman and two ladies. 8 10 2t

GRAND CONCERT

AND

ELITE HOP OF THE SEASON,

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Saturday Evening, August 11, 1866.

MARIE FREDERICI, JEAN LOUIS, FRANZ SIMMER Professor THUNDER, supported by a full Orchestra.

Tickets ONE DOLLAR, to be had at the office of the Surf House. 8 10 2t

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK of Company A 4th P. V. R. C., at SHEARWOOD MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.

8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.



DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

3000 PAIRS OF BLANKETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

STOREKEEPERS, HOTELKEEPERS,

AND

HOUSEKEEPERS,

Your attention is invited to our stock of BLANKETS, purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at

FROM $5 TO $6 PER PAIR

REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

Our Stock is new and clean, and embraces all desirable makes and sizes.

PRICES, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 PER PAIR.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

8 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FALL DRESS GOODS,

25, 31, AND 37½ CENTS

Have arranged a large stock which we are closing out at

REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

8 11 3t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS,

AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

8 11 3t Above Willow.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

*HAVE JUST OPENED:*

5000 Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, at less than market prices. The above goods were bought in June at 20 per cent. less than the present prices.

JUST OPENED,

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bleached Muslins, 16 cents up to 37½ cents a yard.

Yard wide Bleached Muslins, good quality, 25, 28, 31, 33, 25, and 37½ cents.

4-8 Pillow Case Muslins, 31½, 33, and 37½ cents.

10-4 Sheeting Muslins, 85 cents and $1 a yard.

JUST OPENED,

One bale Heavy American Crash, at 12½ cents a yard.

American Diaper, 25 cents a yard.

Russia Crash, 12½, 15, 17, 20, 23, and 25 cents.

All-wool and Domet Flannels, very cheap.

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 60 cents

Yard wide Ballardvale Flannels.

All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.

Best quality Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels at very low prices.

White Goods and Linen Goods, very cheap.

Mosquito Bar Nettings, by the yard or piece.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Will open on Tuesday morning, FIVE THOUSAND YARDS PRINTS, warranted fast colors, 16, 18½, and 20 cents. 1t


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.


PUBLISHED THIS DAY—

BENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW VOLUME, ROYAL TRUTHS. 12mo., cloth, $1 50.

DR JOHN BROWN'S SECOND VOLUME OF SPARE HOURS, with Steel Portrait, $1 75.

EVERY SATURDAY, for August 18 10 cents.

The largest stock of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in the city, at LOWER PRICES than any other house.

All the NEW BOOKS sold less than publishers' prices.

G. W. PITCHER,

No. 808 CHESNUT Street,

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STRANGERS AND DELEGATES, WILL FIND the best assortment of Guides and Maps in the city at lowest prices at

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8 11 6t Just Below the Continental.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION CAN buy Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, etc., cheaper than elsewhere at

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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL THE NOTED Civil and Military Men of the Country at

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POLISHED WALNUT, RUSTIC, GILT, AND Rosewood Frames, all sizes, on hand, and made to order at very low prices at

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STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC Views, over 5000 kinds, taken in every part of the World. Call and examine them at

G. W. PITCHER'S,

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8 11 6t Just Below the Continental.

FOR RENT.—THE HOUSE NO. 1107 CHESNUT Street. (To be altered into a store.) Apply No. 19 S. FIFTH Street

8 9 th s 6t S. S. CAVIN, Agent.

WANTED, STONEMASONS AND BRICKlayers. Apply at FIFTH and NORTH Streets.

1t J. H. GILBERT.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 8 10 tuths rp



CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

VALUE $600,000.

*Annual Rental of Stores, Studios, and Offices, Exclusive of Opera House,* $30,000.

THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS

BY THE

GREATEST AMERICAN ARTISTS

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

Worth the Price of the Share, for Every Subscriber.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The PLAN OF AWARD adopted is the following:—250,000 NUMBERS, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and THREE HUNDRED AND Two NUMBERS, inscribed with the names of the premiums, to wit, the Opera House, three hundred Paintings, the Bust of Lincoln will be placed in another.

From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn in each instance, having the premium drawn with it.

The subscription-books will close on SATURDAY, the 22d of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October the AWARD OF PREMIUMS will be publicly made at the Opera House.

The subscription-books on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.

J. G. HALL, Kimbark & Co.

CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.

J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.

JAMES H. BOYES, President Third National Bank.

JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, ex-Lieutenant-Governor.

I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.

J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar-gift concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

EASTERN OFFICE AND GALLERIES,

No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.

All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.,

And directed either to 625 Broadway, New York, or to 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill. Or to

T. B. PUGH,

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,

Southwest corner of SIXTH and CHESTNUT.

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. If the engraving is to be forwarded, to insure its safety, enclose nine cents in stamps for tubing. Send draft, post office money orders or greenbacks, with address of town county and State carefully written as every certificate is duly registered.

THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH.

It seems needless to particularize the great features of this plan, as its purpose is almost manifest on one and each subscriber, through the magnitude of the workings, receives a full equivalent for his money, besides the chances of obtaining a most valuable prize. The plan is not a mere gift humbug, but has the patronage of many leading citizens and artists of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Whatever faults the West may have, a want of liberality can scarcely be reckoned among them. When, in addition we state that the purchaser of every share will receive more than the value of that share in the engraving which is immediately presented to him, we cannot but believe short as the time may appear which is allotted to the disposal of the shares that it will be ample to justify Mr. Crosby's friends in their confidence in public sympathy, public taste, and public speculative shrewdness.

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

The grandeur of this scheme consists in the value of the premiums offered. No Art Union in the world has ever yet offered such works as Bierstadt's "Yo semite Valley," Hart's "Woods in Autumn," and Meyer's "Recognition," to those who receive premiums. Indeed, the works of art to be distributed are three hundred in number of which the first seven alone constitute an aggregate value of $48,000. The first premium is the largest ever offered at any rate upon this continent—this is the opera house itself, originally built at a cost of $600 000, and of which the stores, studios, and offices alone produce a yearly rental of $30 000. In addition the purchaser of every share will receive more than the value in the engraving presented to him. Short as the time may appear allotted to the disposal of the shares it will justify Mr. Crosby's friends in their confidence in public sympathy, public taste, and public speculative shrewdness.

THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

It may be conceived of what a character this Art Association is, when among the three hundred works of art it is proposed to distribute there are seven of the aggregate value of $48 000 while the first premium is the opera house itself, whose actual cost was over $600 000 and the rental of the stores and studios attached to it amounts to $30,000. In addition to this the purchaser of every share or number of shares receives in savings to the full value of his purchase money among which are such noble specimens of art as Huntington's "Mercy's Dream" Schussele's "Irving and his Friends," and the splendid chromo that from Cropsey's "American Autumn."

THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY TIMES.

As will be seen Mr. Crosby has submitted his plan to the best men in Chicago and they gave it a cordial and unhesitating endorsement. The plan does not propose that a few members of the association shall receive a few gifts, and the great majority none. On the contrary every member gets a gift which is very near the equivalent of the money which he invests.

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCURY.

The inducements offered are, however, enormous. The shares are simply five dollars each, yet each share entitles the holder at the very instant he purchases it to an engraving of its full value, or that of the several shares he may purchase.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRANSCRIPT.

The friends of Mr. Crosby, of Chicago, have displayed that courageous boldness in organizing the grand scheme to draw him out of the involvements caused by his too speculative spirit in building the Chicago Opera House, which is ordinarily the certain precursor to success. Of course there is always some doubt entertained respecting the integrity of such an association; but we are credibly informed by the names of the gentlemen who are the committee to superintend the distribution of premiums stand so high in the mercantile and business world, that no rational presumption can be found against the success of the enterprise.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

A new Art Association has been formed by a company of prominent citizens of New York and the Western cities, for the purpose of compensating Mr. Crosby for the loss of the magnificent fortune spent by him in his generous and praiseworthy attempt to establish the opera in his native city. The chances are two $5 each, and the premium is the magnificent Opera House itself, full of the choicest gems by the greatest names in American art, the building costing in itself over $600 000. We commend the object of the association to every citizen who is capable or desirous of rewarding the generous and magnificent spirit displayed by Mr. Crosby in his munificent liberality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This enterprise for the relief of Mr. Crosby from the difficulties to which he had rendered himself liable by building the Chicago Opera House has at length taken a tangible form and comes vividly before the readers of our columns. It bears with it the endorsement of the leading citizens of Chicago, and what is almost of as much importance the endorsement of the principal artists of the three great Eastern cities. The indorsement of his principal fellow-citizens may be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the enterprise, while that of the painters may be received as testimony that he is benefitting art.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Seriously, the scheme is a most royal one. The Crosby Opera House—the first premium—is worth more than half a million of dollars. The rental of its offices, stores, and studios amounts to $30 000. The value of the first seven paintings reaches $48 000. At the same time, the names of the Chicago members of the committee for awarding premiums are a sufficient guarantee for the good legitimacy of the drawing, such as has never been offered by any association of the same nature. They might serve as a pledge for the honest distribution of half a State, if it were possible to expose it to its chances. As it is, they constitute a guarantee for Mr. Crosby, which he could have secured by nothing but a life unimpeached integrity, in his arduous scheme.

8 11 swslt



FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES.

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866.

*Messrs. Murray & Wynne:*—

Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us which however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,

DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET April 2 1866.

*Messrs Murray & Wynne Agents for Lillie's Safes:*—

Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some cairns burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the aforesaid visitants made a desperate attempt to open, using all the forcible tools of old hands at the business—a heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours etc.

FRED SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.

NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30 1866.

*Messrs. Lillie & Son:*—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 26th inst., as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and exhausting what powder they could get in but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by driving through a heavy wall. Here they found a fireman worthy of them steel—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy-edged tools to break in the doors which successively resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked half the night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.

Yours truly,

G. F. WATSON, Cashier.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B. AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

*Murray & Wynne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:*—

Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of some size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully,

O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1866.

*Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:*—

Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday and on opening all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.

WEST TROY October 5 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office and which lay in a mass of melting cooling metal the brass entirely off, preserved my books papers, and money in perfect order and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

An Unparalleled Test

OF

LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal—A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND July 20 1866.

*Messrs Murray & Wynne, Agents Lillie's Safes.*

Gentlemen—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building and fell to the ground where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out yesterday afternoon, we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of E. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled trials, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly,

EDWARD & FRED. FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or also to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof, perfect *wedge-proof powder-proof*, and in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My carriage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,

No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, slum, etc. I have only to say that usually, as generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness and does not mould books or papers; and will no perfectly manufactured and hereafter all LILLIE SAFES will be warranted not to mould.

8 11 s3t swl9t M. C. SADLER, Agent

## The War in Abyssinia.

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

Mr. Charles Beke, the traveller, gives some facts of interest relative to the causes of the threatened hostilities in Abyssinia. Referring to the statement that a tremendous battle was imminent between the Emperor Theodore, of Abyssinia, and Gobazye, the Waagshum, or hereditary Prince of Waag, in Lasta, who aspires to the crown, and that it was calculated there would be not less than 150,000 combatants in the field, he says:—

"This news is quite in accordance with what I heard when recently in Abyssinia, and, as it is of importance that the actual state of affairs in that country should be known here, I would request you to give publicity to the following facts, which I derived from sources entirely trustworthy. The various provinces of the empire, which have long been in revolt, seem now to set the Emperor Theodore absolutely at defiance. In the southeast, Menilek, grandson of Sahela Selassye, King of Shoa, had been conquered and imprisoned by Theodore and his kingdom annexed. But last year he escaped and reasserted his independence, and it is generally considered that his subjugation is hopeless. In the southwest Theodore has for several years in vain attempted the subjugation of Tadela Gwalu, the hereditary Prince of Godjam. In the centre of Abyssinia a female leader named Warkyet, a relative of Ozoro Moneu, Ras Ali's mother is at the head of the powerful tribes of Wollo Gallas, and threatens to wrest from Theodore all his most valued and dearly-bought conquest, including his principal stronghold, Amba Magdala, in which Consul Cameron and the other Europeans were so long confined.

"In the northwest, in the provinces of Walkait and Samyen, and as far south as beyond Gondar, Tesen Gobazye (i. e., Gobazye, the son of Tessu) has for a long time past been virtually independent. It is he whose troops stopped Mr. Rassam in January last when not far from Gondar. In the northeast, the Waagshum claims dominion, and his claim would seem to be favored by the French and Roman Catholics, who are numerous in that part of Algiers. Towards the end of last February, Deras, the Waagshum's lieutenant in Tigre, was defeated in battle by Tekla Georgis, the brother and deputy of Bas Barian, Theodore's lieutenant but the cholera entered the camp of the latter destroyed a considerable number of his troops and dispersed the rest; and when I quitted Abyssinia in May last, Tekla Georgis had retired into Shire, where he was endeavoring to raise a fresh army. Deras, on the other hand, had united his forces at Adigrat to those of the Governor of Agame, Suohart, a son of Sabagadis, the friend of the English in the time of Mr. Salt and Bishop Gobat. Gebra Medanin, the Governor of Okulekusai, the district in which Halat is situate, had, when I was there, collected an army of some force, and moved westward in the direction of the river Mareb.

"A correspondent says that this chief Yahro, (Medina?) had placed the province of Tigre under contributions of men, horses, animals of all kinds, provisions, and money, that of course, this must apply to that portion only of the extensive province of Tigre which is within the jurisdiction of Gebra Medhin himself. When I was at Halai, that unfortunate village, now almost depopulated, was repeatedly placed under contribution. On one occasion a petty chief named Testafdet, a near relative of Gebra Medhin, arrested me and my wife, and forbade our departure under the penalty on the inhabitants of one thousand muskets and one thousand carpets, with as many dollars as there are stones, and as much gunpowder as there is dust in Halai; but Gebra Medhin on hearing this very sensibly ordered the ban to be removed, it being suggested to him by a friend (who got blamed for troubling himself about persons who were neither French nor Roman Catholics), that if he allowed peaceable travellers to be imprisoned or arrested it would inevitably prevent Europeans from visiting him and his country. All the last-named chiefs acknowledge the supremacy of the Waagshum, between whom and Gobazye the whole of Northern Abyssinia is divided, with the exception of Shire-Serawe and Hamasyen, which are still held by governors named by Theodore."

## Jay Cooke's "Whole Island."

The usually intelligent editorial writer in *Harper's Weekly*, in the course of a recent article on national finances, while complimenting Mr. Jay Cooke as a financier, and fully justifying his "sudden wealth," makes two ludicrous blunders. It says:—"Jay Cooke himself was a banker in the smallest kind of a way in Ohio when Mr. Chase inaugurated his system of finance." We beg to inform *Harper* that Jay Cooke left his home in Sandusky, Ohio, when a lad, and entered a first-class banking-house in Philadelphia. He became a partner at an age when most young men are glad to be trusted clerks, and from that time to the present he has been a successful banker and financier in the city of Brotherly Love—and not exactly "in the smallest kind of a way" either.

Further on the *Harper* editor, in enumerating several evidences of Mr. Cooke's enormous wealth, says that wealth has enabled him "to purchase islands." We have also observed in several Copperhead journals the stunning charge that Jay Cooke has "made enough out of the Government to buy a *whole island* in Lake Erie." One would infer that this "whole island" must be at least as large as Australia, and as costly as a small kingdom. The ludicrous character of this blunder will be understood when we say that Gibraltar Island, off Sandusky, now the delightful summer home of Mr. Cooke, cost that gentlemen all of three thousand dollars, and that island contains just seven acres. Gibraltar is now, of course, without a price, the wealth of its owner and the excellent taste of its manager, together with its historic interest, having rendered it a most lovely and attractive spot.—*Sandusky Register.*

M. THIERS AS A WAR PROPHET.—M. Thiers is certainly now entitled to call himself a prophet. Events have realized almost to the letter what he predicted in the Corps Legislatif so lately as May last, when, in the course of the debate on the address, he said:—"If Prussia shall be successful in the coming war, I do not say that she will at once become mistress of fifty millions of German subjects. Oh, no; she has but fourteen millions now, and from fourteen to fifty is too large a journey to be accomplished without some relays. But it is certain that Prussia will annex some of the Northern German States, and will establish her influence over the others. She will then have one part of Germany under her direct authority, and the other part under her indirect authority; and under the new order of things Austria will be a protected power. And then, allow me to tell you, there will be accomplished a grand phenomenon, which events have been tending to for the last century. We shall see the German empire revive—that empire of Charles V, the seat of which was formerly at Vienna, and will now be at Berlin—an empire which will closely hem in our frontiers; and, to complete the analogy, this empire of Charles V, instead of being supported by Spain, as in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, will be supported by Italy."

GENERAL LEE'S LITERARY EMPLOYMENT.—General Robert E. Lee is not writing a history of his campaigns for publication, as has been reported, but he will publish in November a new edition of "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, by Colonel Henry Lee." It was originally published in 1809, and again in 1828 but copies are very rare. General Lee will add a biography of his father, Colonel Lee, and much new and important matter.

THE PRICE OF MEAT.—In the New York live stock markets, on last Monday, there was another fall in the price of meat. There was a decline of from three quarters to one cent a pound, the cattle bringing from 16 to 17½ cents a pound, and the best 18 cents. Sheep fell to 17½ cents a pound. Common cattle showed a much greater proportionate decline than good ones.

A RECUSANT BRIDEGROOM.—In Charlton, Iowa, recently, the friends of a gentleman and lady who had mutually plighted their troth were invited to see them made one. The clergyman came, and the people came, the bride was ready, and the bridegroom was there; but he, discovering just before the knot was tied that there was a mortgage on the lady's property, refused to be united to her.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 11, 1866.

There was a fair degree of activity in stocks this morning, though but one session of the Board was held. Government loans were still in high favor, and again on the advance. 10-40s were firm at par, with free sales; 5-20s of the old issue of 1862 sold at 109¼, and the 1865s at 107¼; 7-30s ranged between 104⅞@105; Compound Interest Notes were quoted as follows:—Registered, 1881, 110½ to 110¾; coupon, 1881, 110¾ to 110½; five-twenties registered, 1862, 106½ to 107; Five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 109¼ to 109½; five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 107 to 107⅛; Five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 107 to 107⅛; Ten-forties, registered, 96 to 96¼; Ten-forties, coupons, 99⅝ to 100; August Seven-thirties, 105¼ to 105⅓; June Seven-thirties, 105 to 105⅓; July Seven-thirties, 105 to 105⅓; June compounds, 1864, 113⅛ to 114; July compounds, 1864, 113¼ to 113⅜; August compounds, 1864, 112⅝ to 113; October compounds, 1864, 111⅝ to 112; December compounds, 1864, 110⅝ to 111; May compounds, 1865, 108⅜ to 109; August compounds, 1865, 107¼ to 107⅜; September compounds, 1865, 106⅜ to 107; October compounds, 1865, 106¼ to 106½.

City 6s were rather dull at 98@98¼ for the new; the old were weak at previous prices.

In the Railroad list there was little said. Pennsylvania Railroad was off ¼, and for Reading 56¼ was the highest price obtained.

The following bids were reported for Passenger Railroad stocks:—42 for Union; 55 for West Philadelphia; and 18½ for Hestonville. Spruce and Pine was offered at 38½, and Chesnut and Walnut at 55¼.

For Canal stocks we heard of the following bids:—26½ for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¼ for the preferred; 57¼ for Lehigh; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 4 for Union preferred; and 54 for Delaware Division.

In Bank stocks there was nothing doing. We continue to quote at 129½ bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 96 for Kensington; 85 for Western; 31¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 66 for Commerce; 65½ for City; and 55 for Germantown.

Gold ranged all morning between 148½@148¾, at which it closed as we go to press

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 Read m 6s 70.. | 96 | $100 Sch Nav Loan | 84 |
| $200 U S 6s '62 coup | 109¾ | $300 Morris C'l b l. | 93 |
| $150 do 1865 reg | 107⅛ | 100 sh Reading R R. | 54½ |
| $500 U S 7 30s July | 105 | 100 sh do | 54½ |
| $550 do small | 104⅞ | 9 sh Pa R | 57⅝ |
| $50,000 U S 10-40s coup | 100 | 6 sh do ots.c | 54½ |
| $5000 Pa W Ln 6s | 101¾ | 1g sh Lit Sch | 30½ |
| $55 Pa 6s | 94 | 100 sh Swatara | 2 |
| $2,000 Phila 6s new | 98¾ | 400 sh do | 2⅜ |
| $2200 do | 98¾ | 100 sh St Nch Coal | 2½ |
| $100 do | 98¾ | 50 sh Union Pas.R. | 42 |
| $200 do | 98¾ | | |

AFTER FIRST BOARD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1100 City 6s | 94¾ | 300 sh St Nich Cl'ts | 3 |
| $100 do | 98¾ | 1000 sh do | 3 |
| $400 Pa R 1st m | 99 | 8 sh Cam. & Am. | 125½ |
| $5000 U S 10-40s coup | 100 | 153 sh Ocean | 4 |
| $1000 U S 7-30s June | 105 | 300 sh Sch Nav pf | 35½ |
| 2 sh N Amer Bk | 226 | 128 sh Leh Nav. | 58 |

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

| | Buying | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 148¼ | 148¾ |
| American Silver, 4s and 5s | 130 | — |
| Compound Interest Notes:— | | |
| " " June, 1864 | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| " " July, 1864 | 13 | 13⅛ |
| " " August, 1864 | 12¼ | 12⅜ |
| " " October, 1864 | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| " " Dec., 1864 | 10⅛ | 10⅜ |
| " " May, 1865 | 9 | 9⅛ |
| " " August, 1865 | 7⅛ | 7⅜ |
| " " Sept., 1865 | 6⅛ | 7 |
| " " October 1865 | 6¼ | 6⅜ |

—*Petersons' Detector* sends us the following list of country banks redeemed at par in Philadelphia:—

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANKS
AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA, AND WHERE REDEEMED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allentown Bank, Allentown | Manuf & Mech. B'k. |
| Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua | City Bank |
| Bank of Catasauqua | Farm & Mech. B'k. |
| Bank of Chambersburg | First National Bank. |
| Bank of Chester County | Farm. & Mech. B'k. |
| Bank of Chester Valley | First National Bank. |
| Bank of Danville | First National Bank. |
| Bank of Delaware County | Bank of N. America. |
| Bank of Germantown | Farm. & Mech. B'k. |
| Bank of Gettysburg | Philadelphia Bank. |
| Bank of Middletown | Western Bank. |
| Bank of Montgomery County | Western Bank |
| Bank of Phœnixville | Manuf & Mech. B'k. |
| Bank of Pottstown | Northern Liberties. |
| Downingtown Bank | Corn Exchange B'k. |
| Doylestown Bank, Doylestown | Philadelphia Bank |
| Easton Bank, Easton | Bank of N. America. |
| Farmers' Bank of Bucks co., Bristol | Farm & Mech. B'k. |
| Farm. & Mech Bank, Easton | Girard Bank. |
| Farmers' Bank, Lancaster | Mechanics' Bank. |
| Farmers' Bank Mount Joy | First National Bank. |
| Farmers' Bank, Reading | Philadelphia Bank. |
| Farm. & Mech. B'k, Shippensburg | Union Bank |
| Harrisburg Bank | First National Bank |
| Jersey Shore Bank | Conso lation Bank. |
| Lebanon Bank | Western Bank. |
| Lebanon Valley Bank | Corn Exchange B'k. |
| Lock Haven Bank | Philadelphia Bank. |
| Lancaster County Bank | Western Bank. |
| Manch. (Penn.) Bank | Girard Bank. |
| Mechanicsburg Bank | First National Bank. |
| Miners' Bank, Pottsville | Bank of N. America. |
| Mount Joy Bank | Corn Exchange B'k. |
| Northumberland B'k, Shamokin | Corn Exchange B'k. |
| Pittston Bank, Pittston | First National Bank. |
| Union Bank, Reading | Bank of N. America. |
| Valley National Bank, Lebanon | Corn Exchange B'k. |
| York Bank, York | Western Bank |
| York County Bank, York | Central Nat. Bank. |

All National bank Notes are par, and are received on deposit by all the City and Country Banks.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY August 11.—The receipts and stocks of Flour continue very small, but they are fully ample for the demand. There is no inquiry for shipment, and the home consumers are purchasing to a moderate extent only to supply immediate wants. The sales reach 900 barrels at $8 50@7 50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $7 50@8 50 for old extras; $10 50@11 for new Wheat do.; $10 50@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; $10@11 for Northwestern do do; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. In the absence of sales, we quote Rye Flour at $5 50@5 75, and Corn Meal at $4 ₱ bbl.

There is no falling off in the demand for prime new Wheat, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of fair and choice Delaware red at $2 70@2 75; white is scarce. Rye remains without change; we quote at 90c.@$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. In Corn there is a decided improvement to notice; sales of yellow at 95@96c., and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 92c. Oats are rather higher; sales of new Southern at 56c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

The offerings of Quercitron Bark are small, but there is not much demand; we quote No. 1 at $35 ₱ ton.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 30 and Ohio at $2 32.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—The London *Review* of July 21 says:—"The literary event of the week has been the sale of the extraordinary collection of autographs, letters, and manuscripts formed many years since by Sir John Fenn, Knight, editor of the 'Paston Letters.' There were one thousand and one lots in all, comprising royal, noble, and conventual deeds and charters, from a period immediately after the Conquest to the fifteenth century. One of the charters was signed—*forma crusis*—by King Stephen, Matilda his Queen, Eustaschius his son, and Henry his brother, A. D. 1137. Amongst the rarities were some hundreds of very early and important rolls and records, consisting of domestic accounts, inventories, rentals, court rolls, etc., mostly illustrative of the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. The autograph note-book of Addison, containing portions of essays contributed to the *spectator*, which was so much canvassed in the public journals two years ago, was disposed of, at the conclusion of the sale, and realized twenty-six guineas. Only a short time since this identical volume was sold by a London dealer in old books for seven shillings!"

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—A MURDER COMMITTED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, AND THE MURDERER ESCAPES—A YOUNG WOMAN HAS HER THROAT CUT IN A HOUSE OF BAD REPUTE.—Yesterday noon the Ninth Ward was the scene of a most shocking tragedy. In the midst of the terrible murders that have shocked the community, this stands out in bold relief for its demon wickedness and the satanic coolness of its perpetration. All the details appear to have been managed with a boldness, a *sangfroid*, and a circumspection that marks the fiend to have had the nerve of a Proust.

When the bloody deed became known around, the neighborhood became intensely excited, and gathered around the house in a fearful state of excitement. The authorities were soon notified of the terrible affair, and an investigation was commenced, and the following sickening details brought to light:

About a week ago a young man of genteel appearance and good address called at the assignation house of Mrs. Laura Tyson, Eleventa street and Mark's lane, and engaged a room. He was accompanied by two women, one of them about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and the other much younger. He engaged the room at that time, but did not return until yesterday, about noon, when he called at the house with the younger woman who had accompanied him before, and occupied the room he had engaged. He stayed in the room with her for over an hour, and came out with a cigar in his mouth, which he had just lighted. He closed the door of his room and locked it. Then calling to the negro servant woman, he told her to call her mistress. When Mrs. Tyson came he told her not to disturb his lady friend, as she had just gone to sleep, and that he himself was only going for a little while and would be back again soon. He paid her at the same time a sum of money for the room, and left very nonchalantly. Of course not the slightest suspicion occurred to any one in the house that anything was out of the way, and the young woman was left to enjoy her supposed nap undisturbed. About an hour after the departure of the supposed murderer the mistress of the house was called up stairs on some errand, and on the way up she tried the door in which the young woman was supposed to be sleeping. She knocked again and again, and there was no response. Feeling an unaccountable alarm, she burst the door open. The room was darkened, and at first she could see nothing. On opening the shutters and curtains a full view of the fiendish murder was presented to her horrified gaze. The sheets and bedding were stained with blood, and a human form, gory and motionless, lay before her wrapped up in a sheet in the bed. She immediately called for help, and at once proceeded to unwrap the body to see if the horrid mystery. In it she found the corpse of the young woman who had occupied the room with the young man but an hour or two before.

On a closer examination it became evident that a violent struggle for life had been made by the victim ere the murderous fiend succeeded in his fatal purpose. A portion of the sheet had been forced into her mouth to drown her cries, and her throat had been cut from ear to ear in such a manner that all the main bloodvessels had been severed, and death must have ensued almost instantly. The work showed a cool, determined hand and a thorough knowledge of anatomy.

The body was laid out, and Mrs. Tyson terribly agitated in mind, engaged a carriage and proceeded to the Central Station to notify the Coroner. Coroner Taylor at once proceeded to the premises and after a preliminary investigation, he summoned a jury and took his witnesses, and had the body removed to the Ninth Ward Station House in Filbert street, below Nineteen h, where the inquest will be held.

The young woman was of good address and quite comely in appearance, and was well dressed in a silk dress without body, a white sacque of cloth, new straw bonnet with silk crown, and white petticoat.

Although the developments have been on the track of the murderer, he is not yet arrested, although he is supposed to be in the city. The police of the two women who accompanied him to the house about a week ago with the murdered victim is also unknown, and there is no apparent clue as yet, to the identity of the murdered woman. It is probable that the fiend made away with all her effects that could serve to show her true name.

The body of the deceased will remain at the Ninth Ward Station House during to-day, for the purpose of identification, and so of setting any evidence as to her history.

The Chief of Detectives, Mr. Franklin, is energetically ferreting out the perpetrator of this fearful crime.

The victim of the terrible tragedy in the Ninth Ward has been fully identified from the articles of clothing in which she was dressed. Her name is Mary Carney; she was about twenty-three years of age, of comely appearance. She was born in Mount Holly, N. J., and resided for a time in Germantown road, above Oxford. She was of a disreputable character, and lived last with a Madame White, on Crescent street.

The coroner's physician, Dr. Sharpleigh, held a post-mortem examination on the body.

Information is now in the hands of the police which will lead to the speedy arrest of the fiendish murderer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY, AND ARREST OF ONE OF THE ROBBERS.—Late last night, about 11:30 o'clock, Mr. Preston Hill, who keeps store in Peach Pasture about five miles from the city, on the Derby road, was alarmed by some unaccountable noise at the front of the house. He took a gun which was loaded with shot, and going down stairs, went out the back way, and coming around the corner he saw four men with a carriage and a pair of horses near by. One of the men was just entering the house through a window they had forced open. Mr. Hill called to him and asked what he was doing.

Without replying he ran, and Mr. Hill discharged the gun at him which evidently took effect on him, as he gave a loud yell. The shot being fired in the direction of the horses almost the entire contents took effect in the body of one of them and they both started away at a furious speed, breaking the carriage to pieces, and bringing up in the Bell tavern yard. John Campbell, one of the men, was arrested by Officer Dales, concealed amongst the bushes. The rest of them escaped.

The horses and carriage were hired from the stable of William Conway, in Locust street between Seventh and Twelfth streets. Campbell was in the carriage when the shot was fired. After a hearing this morning, he was committed by Alderman Allen for a further hearing before Mayor McMichael, at 10 this morning, who remanded him for trial.

ONE OF THE GRANDEST ENTERPRISES OF THE DAY.—It is with feelings of unmingled respect and admiration that we read of the magnificent liberality of our Western people. The splendid premiums offered by the Grand Art Association of the Crosby Opera House of Chicago are ahead of anything of the kind ever before offered, and the manifestly honorable and liberal manner in which it is conducted, and the object for which it is designed, all recommend it to our citizens. So far it is meeting with great and well-deserved success, and over one hundred thousand tickets have been sold. The whole press is loud in its commendations, and there is every appearance of its proving a highly successful and beneficial enterprise. Persons buying tickets get the value of their money at the very outset in a handsome engraving. Hurry up and get your tickets.

A FREE FIGHT.—Ninth and Chesnut streets was the scene of a considerable disturbance about midnight last night. Several gamblers and others congregating around there got into a quarrel. There were sharp words blows, and then some one drew a pistol and discharged it, but fortunately no one was hit. The police arrested three of the parties—John C. Burns, Robert Smith, and John Cohler. When the arrest was made, Cohler, who had, it is alleged, fired the pistol, struck one of the officers making the arrest with it, and Smith and Burns attempted to interfere also. They had apparently come from a grog-house saloon just before the disturbance. Burns was held in $500, and Smith and Cohler were each held in $1000 bail by Alderman Godbon to answer.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Fairmount Park never looked better than it does the present season, with the exception of the grass, which is suffering from the want of rain. Under the constant care and supervision of the Superintendent, Mr. Strobargar, all the shubbery and the young trees are thriving; the walks and drives are kept in good order, and throughout, the park is one of the most attractive spots in the country. Scores of families visit the park every morning, and, seeking the shade of a large tree, remain the entire day. The children enjoy the liberty to run over the grass, and thus for very trifling damage to the shrubbery has resulted from granting the privilege of the park to the little ones.

A FATAL FALL.—Charles T. Willard, a photographer, who lives at the corner of Eighth and Parrish streets, fell down the cellar of the building lately occupied by Mr. Fatem as a lead factory last night, and was found about 5 o'clock this morning dead. He had a large contusion on his forehead, which must have been the cause of his death. In his pocket were two watches, one gold and the other silver. The gold watch was stopped at half-past 12 and that is supposed to be about the time he fell in to the cellar, and the watch stopped by the sudden jar. His body was taken in charge by his brother, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

CHOLERA ALMOST EXTINCT.—The cholera scare has turned out to be a mere fizzle. There was only one case reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. This was a light case.

DEFACING PUBLIC PROPERTY.—The mania for advertising is so strong, that nothing is considered too sacred to daub over with the cards of some business firm or other. In the city limits every fence, dead wall, tree, etc. etc., is eagerly pressed into the service of displaying the names and wares of our mercantile and manufacturers. Now or bill poster more sacrilegious than the rest, has been arrested for defacing the Park vault with his announcement in black and white letters of a clothing establishment in this city.

A MISSING MAN.—Captain J. W. Dennison, about thirty-seven years of age, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, full dark whiskers and mustache. Was dressed in dark clothes. When last seen had on a mixed straw hat, a blue cloth sack coat. When last seen he also complained of being sick. Any information may be sent to Workman & Co., No. 123 Walnut street.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A good move has been made in this respect. Mary Duncan, who keeps a place No. 612 Penn street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and committed by Alderman Pottinger to answer. These wretched places should have a sharp supervision kept over them.

"WE CONSIDER that a great desideratum has been supplied by the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, *is proving beyond doubt that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument.*"—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

TERRIBLE—600 DEATHS BY CHOLERA INFANTUM here in July, which Dr. Fitler's Infant Carminative would have positively prevented. Mothers who use it will never be without it. Tested forty years. 25 cents.

ANOTHER LION COMING! or rather a lioness, in the person of EMMA Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Rooms have already been engaged at the Continental Hotel, which has held so many of the Lions of the Day, including the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., located under the Continental.

## MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days since Mr. Morgan, a brass-founder on Minkle street, above South put a lot of scrap in his crucible preparatory to a cast. Among the pieces was a shell fuse, which, as soon as it became heated exploded, and sent the fragments of the pot with great force about the room, scattering the heated metal in every direction. Mr. Morgan was slightly burned in several places and his clothing somewhat damaged. The purchasers of scrap brass cannot examine it too closely.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. John B. Thompson is erecting a large sash factory on Front street above Federal. The building will be a large one and the most perfect machinery adapted to the business will be procured, which will be worked by steam. This will be a valuable improvement to the neighborhood, and will give employment to a large number of workmen.

THE CULVERTS.—The main culvert on Second street, to which those on Master and Stevens streets are to be attached, is now under way. The contractor started from the foot of Hartman street, and is working his way up. At that point the ground is low, and the workmen experience considerable difficulty. This improvement will be beneficial to both health and property.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions**—Judge Pierce.—This court sat to-day, for the purpose of transacting miscellaneous business. The adjournment from last Monday until to-day was intended to give the Grand Jury time to act upon bills. Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the Grand Jury presented their bills to the court.

In a habeas corpus hearing, Bernard Reily was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Jacob Norris with intent to kill.

Norris stated that while he was talking to a friend on Otsego and Reed streets, Reily came up and struck him in the stomach with a base-ball bat, knocking him senseless.

Reily was remanded for a trial before a jury, and was admitted to enter bail in $1000.

Alexander Morand, on a hearing, being made in the case of George Raymond, convicted on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, several witnesses were examined. It was argued by the defense that several witnesses for the prosecution had made bets that Raymond would be convicted, and hence the credibility of their statements might be questioned.

The witnesses examined denied all. But a gentleman passing out of the court-room at the conclusion of the trial, overheard one of the witnesses say, 'Well, I have made $20 by that verdict,' and another answered, 'Ate, and more to.' The matter was continued.

All business being finished at an early hour, the Court adjourned until Monday.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE opens tonight. *Baccarat*, the new play never before performed in this country, will be presented with a matchless inundation scene and a fine cast.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Owen Fawcett presents a very attractive bill for his benefit.

## DIED.

CLECKNER.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN CLECKNER relict of the late John Cleckner, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, S. E. corner of Front and Jefferson streets, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

ECKLEY.—On the 8th instant, WILLIAM ECKLEY, Sr., in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Mansfield place, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HARKINS.—On the 9th instant EDWARD FRANCIS, son of John and Adelia Harkins, aged 17 years 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 6 Crooked place (New Market street below Noble) on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

VITI.—On the 9th instant, after a painful illness Mr. VITO VITI, in the 8th year of his age.

The members of the French Benevolent Society and male members of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 514 S. Fourth street, on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

AGAINST ATTEMPTS OF BURGLARS, thieves, and other depredators, provide your chamber and dwelling doors with brass, Parkes' or Iron Door Chains and Bolts, of which we have just opened a fresh assortment. Also for sale, Lord Watchmen's Rattles as a means of alarm.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WROUGHT-IRON T STRAP, H CHEST, H L Butt, Trunk, Table, Gate, Shutter, Bank Flap, Butt, and other Hinges, and a general variety of brass and cast-iron dingles. TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SHEARS FOR CUTTING NATIONAL BANK Notes part of a lot made for the late United States Bank, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 8 8 4t

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 8

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE CHAMPION-CARNEY TRAGEDY.

### Description of the Murderer.

### VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

Newton Champion is a young man about twenty-six years of age, slender built, and shows the marks of a dissipated life. He was, at the beginning of the late war, an engineer in the navy, and was for a time on an iron-clad in Charleston harbor, as second assistant engineer. He resigned, however, on account of ill health, and was afterwards in the army as a private, and from thence drafted into the navy as a coal-heaver. He received his discharge from the navy in January, 1863, and since then he has been employed as an engineer in the Gas Works until about a week or ten days ago, when he was discharged, and at the time of the murder he was out of employment.

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"We said Mary Carney came to her death from the effects of a stab inflicted by Newton Champion, at a house northwest corner of Eleventh and Mark's lane, August 10 1866.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!
NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Asthma is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise get well and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Voss, No. 1536 N. Third ninth street has recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeley, Cedar road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy only.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Cooke, No. 26 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; could not move; cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL ALDERMAN WILLIAM DAVIS, West Philadelphia, cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonfuls of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALD. ROAN JOS. H. COMLY, Financier, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

A 30 YEARS' WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.
Ever known. Mr. Joseph Sykes, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
The boy having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.
For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma, (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and seminal weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterine Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. DR. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pierson, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 612 Hanover street; George Douglas, Fifth street, above Arch; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 5 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeny, Walnut street below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Peloux, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

## ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

**August.**

**Monday, 6.**—Close of the Dental Convention in Boston. Professor Molar thought the Convention would have *extracted* more information in there had been less *jaw* among the members.

**Tuesday, 7.**—Astounding disclosures in the Internal Revenue returns. Only 2776 pianos in the country. One enterprising piano manufacturer withdraws his advertisement from the papers announcing the completion of his "36,000th instrument."

**Wednesday, 8.**—The "Good Time Coming is almost here." One Congressman returns $2000 to the United States Treasury, which he considers as overpay for his services.

**Thursday, 9.**—Distinguished arrival in New York of black Emma, Queen of the Sandwich Islands, widow of the late King Kemo Kimo, and sister to black Maria, well known in this city.

**Friday, 10.**—Gipsy encampment at Nicetown trying to out rival that coming encampment of the Conservative Gipsies in the big Wigwam, near Girard College. Mayor McMichael advertises for new, or secondhand police.

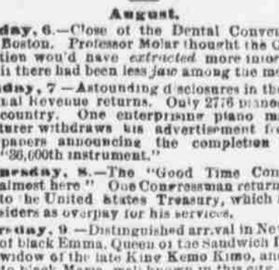
**Saturday, 11.**—Series Column Day.—The Editor offers his services to the Conservative Convention for a seat on the platform of the Wigwam, as a delegate from League Island.

## CAPE MAY UNDER FULL SAIL.

**The "Masque" and Other "Rades" at Congress Hall—"The Toilers by the Sea"—Heavy Swells Running Every where!**

We, with other Terpsichoreans, embarked last Thursday on board the steamer *S. M. Felton* for a trip to visit old Terpsy at Congress Hall, at the invitation of Admiral Risley, to see how he gets things up, including the dinners on board of the *Felton*, which were gotten up in double quick time, much sooner than many of the passengers wished, as they had hardly had them down an hour when they were all up and overboard, the chief wish of the passengers being, as was freely expressed, that they had followed. On the trip down, which was not a "trip on the light fantastic toe," nor, indeed, on any kind of a Tow, although several were on the river at the time, but on the good steamer before mentioned, nothing passed worthy of note (except the yacht *Oakland*, bound up the river from a bay trip, carrying a "leg-of-mutton" sail above and a leg of ham below) to interest anybody but an unseasoned voyager.

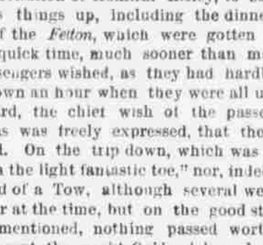
Arriving at the Island, during the visit at the same time of a heavy nor'wester, there seemed to be some difficulty about our landing until that other old blower had left. But with great men there is no such word as fail, unless they get into oil, and means were devised at once for bringing these Toilers of the Sea on shore, to continue their Toils on Shore as had been previously laid out by Messrs. Risley and Abel, on a printed card of no mean dimensions, which card our friend, who is a compositor on a morning paper, said contained over "600 ems."



MESSRS. ABEL AND RISLEY AS THEY APPEARED AT THE BALL, RISLEY "OUTWARD BOUND," AND ABEL "HALF BOUND."

To effect the landing the boats were carried ashore by old Neptune's *surfs*, and right tenderly did they handle the freighted craft.

After dark the lawn was made brilliant by the presence of some of the new lights of the age, including red lights and blue lights; in fact, the display of the lights and the livers at the hotel would melt the heart of a butcher.



SOME OF THE BOARDERS AT THE HOTEL THINK THEY WILL TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE THE COOK A HINT.

The programme of the evening was carried out, but not put to bed until early next day. On such occasions as this humanity is forced upon a level, which, on this occasion, consisted of a large dancing hall, made as level as the majority of such floors are usually made.

The Carnival was pronounced a success by every one, and the jury who sat upon the body pronounced a verdict of "not guilty" of *selling* anybody, without a license.

THE DIFFICULTY AT THE BAL MASQUE OF JUDGING BY APPEARANCES IN CHOOSING A PARTNER.

### A Rule That Works Both Ways.

As the Empire of the Sea can no longer be claimed by Great Britain, we trust that her old boast, "Britannia Rules the Waves," will be given up, and that we shall hear from her own lips the confession, "Brtannia Waives the Rule."

### A LETTER FROM "SIS."

*Mr. Series Editor:*—I live in what is known among the Street Contractors as the "Northern District." Your view of our residence, given about three weeks ago, was not taken from life, I don't believe, although the dead animals composing the dirt heaps were, and many of them very untimely at that, but that is nothing here nor there; what I want to say is, whether I could get a specimen of my poetry in your columns at a fair price? Say about the same rate as is usually paid local poets. Mr. Tennyson does very well, I understand, with some of his pieces that are evidently written in far less time than it took me to write this. Like his, my subject is simple and homely. I think if our poets would stick to home more, and write things that would not go away from where they were written, it would be much better for them.

You well know that during the "heated term" of this summer the Street Contractor of our District had to give up cleaning us—that is our streets—because he did not get paid enough to pay his men, and his men struck. But soon things came right, and after the style of the "Old Woman and Her Pig," City paid Contractor, and Contractor paid Man, and Man cleaned streets that night.

Not wishing to celebrate the event in rhymes of that character, for fear of all the Toy Book Publishers pestering me to write other things similar, I put it in the Tennysonian style, and which, if your publisher thinks it worth say $5 a line, you may publish it, and I will be glad to hear from you again, especially with your publisher's check for the amount.

It is entitled—

THE DIRT-MAN'S STRIKE.

BY PARENTHESIS

One morn, as glared the roasting Summer sun,
And cries of "Blackb'ries" pierced the tainted air,
Our citizens, 'mid vile smells, one by one
Thought they were curst as much as they could bear—
(And so they were).

A gentle Maid stood pensive by the curb,
Her Soft eyes resting on an errant Goat,
That nosed suspiciously a refuse herb,
Resting serenely in the mimic moat,
(Too stale to float).

Soon, with a sigh, she wandered down the street—
(Barrel and Box each step her way denied)—
And now, the Dirtiest Man she chanced to meet,
Mayhap she'd ever in her life espied—
(Tipsy, beside).

"Oh have you seen my Dirt-man pass this way?"
Sweetly she murmured, feeling no affright;
'Ma says we cannot wait another day;
Our Barrels all are running over, quite,—
(And *such* a sight!")

"There wont no Ashmen pass this way no more!"
Thus grinned the STRIKER (he was of that crew),
'Unless they pay's *Us* what they did afore,
An' squares the Back Accounts up handsome, too:
(You see 'f they do!")

Then paled that gentle thing; and fleeing home,
She gasped out what that Man of Dirt had said;
And the wroth Matron removed her Waterfall,
Bathed with Cologne her weary, aching head,
(And went to bed.)

Scarce had Distraction given way to Sleep
And Dreams of Pestilence, when, with a start,
She woke, as BRIDGET, full of raoture deep,
With these blest accents thrilled her weary heart:
"I see a Cart!"

Oh, joy! To windows rushed the Crazy three,
And true as Gospel—up the street it came!
Behind it, still another they could see;
And Bridget shrieked (much to her mistress' shame),
"Is it a Dhrame?"

A hundred windows showed a similarsight;
Smells were unnoticed by the daintest Fair;
All faces beamed with rapturous delight
As Box and Barrel, so long festering there
(Were turned in air).

By night the ugly things were all "clean gone,"
And sober Husbands coming home to dine,
For joy cut antics on the mimic lawn,
And drank with rapture the pure air divine,
(And some drank Wine.)

### A Very Sick Couple.

SCENE ON BOARD THE "S. M. FELTON" IN THE BAY.

*Love and Sea-Sick Lover.*—"Clara, I have *thrown up* a good situation for you; you should not think lightly of me now!"

*Clara.*—But, Edward, see what I have thrown up for you—Father and Mother, Sister and Brother, in fact everything.

### The Cup that Neither Cheers nor Inebriates.

The Hic cup.

A CORRESPONDENT to one of the morning papers writes that "great trouble in New York is experienced now by parties not able to procure Hearses for their dead friends, they being engaged weeks ahead." In view of such a dilemma, had not New York city better re-Hearse for the next Cholera season?

A POETICAL SUPERSCRIPTION.—The Portland (Me.) *Press* says a letter arrived at the post office in that city last week, addressed as follows:—

Good Postman:—
As thro' the city of Portland you pass,
Tho' once so attractive yet now such a mass
Of ruins and wrecks, 'twould be no surprise,
If from the black heap no "seaport" shall rise,
Just turn over the stones, the water, the bricks,
And poke thro' the ashes of timber and sticks,
And if Enoch Eggington (for whom you'll inquire),
You can anywhere find, in confusion so dire,
Just "shove" him this letter, and, to pay for your tramp,
You'll find on the corner a genuine stamp.

ALL DER VAY VROM PENZYLDELPHY.—A German was taken up last night by a policeman for an offense which has not yet been named, in whose pocket was found a diary, on one page of which was written the following:—"Mine vife is not Penzyldelphy—I dells her to gome home shust now, kase mine leedle pov Hans pees bery sick, und mine oder leedle pov Elizabut pees all proke out mit der ped pugs."—*Newark Courier.*

A JOAK.—The Austrian squadron at the naval engagement off Lissa was commanded by Admiral Tegethoff. The Italian account of the battle states that the Austrians retreated, so that the Admiral appears to have been glad *to get* off.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The prorogation of Parliament by commission, it is understood, will take place on Saturday, the 4th of August.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The True Basis.

*From the Tribune.*

The *Times* says, with reference to the axiom that "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," that—

"The *Tribune* wonders why we do not attempt to show that its position is wrong."

—O no! What we challenged you to do was to

"Attempt to show either that our Revolutionary fathers were wrong, or that we have misapprehended and misapplied their doctrines."

We are open to conviction. Where is the argument calculated to produce it? Were our fathers right or wrong in proclaiming and staking their all on the proposition that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed?" If that was true in '76, then it has not been made false by the cannon of Grant or the sabre of Sheridan.

The *Times* says:—

"It was not the *Southern* people but *all* the people of the whole country, whose 'vote' was to decide whether the Union should be broken up or not. Why does the *Tribune* exclude the North and West from all voice or vote upon a point so vital to their welfare?"

*Answer.*—Perhaps you are right; but yours is not the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. Did our fathers propose to submit the question of American Independence to a vote of the entire British empire? We know they did not. They insisted that three millions of freemen, inhabiting less than half a million square miles of British territory, had a right to decide this question for themselves. Why is not the doctrine good for ten millions, covering at least twice as large an area? But let us not be diverted from the previous question, "What is the doctrine, on this point, of the Declaration of American Independence?"

We know, at least, how it was formerly understood. Our political history is full of uncontested assertions of the right in question, like that of Abraham Lincoln in his speech in Congress of January 12, 1848, as follows:—

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have the *right* to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which *the whole* people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. *Any portion* of such people that can *may* revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this: a *majority of any portion* of such people may revolutionize, putting down a *minority* intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the forces of our own Revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go over *old lines* or *old laws*, but to break up both and make *new ones*."

The *Times* thinks the South would have seceded if it had supposed the North would have allowed it to do so. We hold exactly the reverse. The "harp of a thousand strings" played on by the disunion conspirators was "coercion"—Northern threats to subjugate and hold the South in vassalage. Had it been clearly proclaimed and understood that the North left the South at perfect liberty to go or stay, the disunionists would have been paralyzed.

But speculation is idle. The Secessionists *were* beaten in the votes of the Southern whites at the elections called by their leaders in the winter of 1860-61. The votes are on record, though the conspirators shirked popular elections wherever they could. It is demonstrated that a majority of the Southern whites were against disunion down to the "firing of the Southern heart" by the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

By thus initiating war, the conspirators secured what they had never before had—popular support. Under the cry of "Defend your homes and families!" "Lincoln has invaded the South—he is waging unprovoked war upon us!"—they overawed and crushed out all overt resistance to their schemes. From that hour, the overthrown of slavery, the recognition of the blacks as members of the body politic, became a national necessity—as it still is. On the great principle affirmed by our fathers, the right of the Union in the South depends on her four millions of loyal blacks, without whom that section is preponderantly, implacably Rebel. As Canning "called into existence a new world to redress the balance of the old," so it became necessary to the republic to recognize and champion the manhood of her black freedmen. Their perfect enfranchisement is as vital to the Union as to themselves. Without this, the South is a source not of national strength, but of national weakness.

—We cannot give space to an exposure of the *Times'* dexterous juggling as to our "urging" Mr. Lincoln to offer terms of peace; nor is that material. We deal rather with what is living and essential. It says:—

"The *Tribune* now denounces as Copperheads and traitors all who advocate the right of the Southern States to representation in Congress, unless they will first consent to surrender wholly the representation of their colored population."

—No sir! just the contrary is the truth. We desire the Southern States to surrender nothing, but to accept representation, instant and ample, for all their people. But again:—

"It vilifies and denounces all who now urge the admission of loyal men into Congress—and who are for restoring all the states in the Union on terms of equal rights and dignity, and without imposing degrading conditions."

—All the truth in these assertions is embodied in the fact that we demand equal rights for those who sought and fought to uphold the Union with those who did their utmost to overthrow and destroy it. The Republic, completely triumphant over armed treason, is asked to say that her sons by whose bayonets she was saved, shall not be put under the feet of the traitors they overcame. Can we in honor ask less?

### The National Union Movement—Its Growing Strength.

*From the Times.*

The vitality and growing power of the National Union movement could not be more strikingly exemplified than by the proceedings of the Massachusetts Convention. Not for years has Faneuil Hall presented an assemblage so admirably representing the character, the intelligence, the social and business influences of the State. Old-line Democrat and old line Whig stood side by side. The Chairman of the Convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln affiliated with the President of the largest bank in Boston, who, until now, has had nothing to do with politics. Mere party tricksters met no recognition. It was an assemblage of earnest men, gathered from all parts of the State, and more truly embodying its moral strength and conservatism than any meeting held since the close of the war. Nothing but a strong patriotic purpose could have brought such men together; only a sense of danger could have induced some of them to enter the political arena in any capacity; and in their action we have evidence of the anxiety with which the national situation is considered, in a locality where radicalism has been supposed to be omnipotent. The prevailing feeling found expression in the opening remarks of the Chairman, Colonel Saltonstall. The nation—he said in substance—has been grievously disappointed. It waged an exhausting war to prevent the secession of the South, and in the triumph of our arms it saw the perpetuity of the Union in all its integrity. The policy of President Johnson, carrying forward the policy of Mr. Lincoln, is designed to perfect this result. But Congress has endeavored to do what the South has been taught should not be done; it has kept the Union severed by excluding the Southern States, and has so complicated the relations of the general Government with the South, that to day the question of restoration is more complicated than when Grant dictated the terms of the Rebel surrender. This statement of the case fairly reflects the popular feeling of the country. It is seen that the policy of Congress is a policy tending to disunion. It is seen that what Jefferson Davis could not accomplish is being accomplished by members of Congress representing Northern constituencies. And hence the spread of the conviction embodied in the Boston resolutions—"That every national motive of public or private interest calls upon sober and patriotic citizens in this exigency to lay aside ordinary differences of political opinion and feeling, in order to restore to their former integrity and vigor our republican institutions, on the common issues of the Constitution and the Union."

Everywhere throughout the North and West there are signs as significant as those which come from Faneuil Hall. The Saratoga Convention is not inferior to that of Boston in the standing of its members, or the felicitous blending of all shades of the Union sentiment. Union Republicans and Union Democrats meet to advance a cause which is superior to party; meet upon a basis on which extremists, whether called Democrats or Republicans, cannot honestly pretend to stand. At Saratoga, as at Boston, only really National Conservative delegates obtain prominent recognition. In other States the same ball is in motion, with an ever-increasing momentum. Mr. Seth M. Gates is not the only old Abolitionist who has left the disunionists and identified himself with the national movement; nor is Thomas J. Turner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Illinois, alone in cutting adrift from local organizations now prostituted to radical uses. Each is the type of a class. The conservative upheaval is general. A wide-spread discontent with the present aspect of affairs serves at once to justify the national movement, and to stimulate hopes of its success. The suspicion with which it was for a time regarded by Unionists has disappeared under the influence of discussion, and at this moment its moral force is unmistakable. There has been nothing like it since the struggle which lifted a Republican President into power. The popular heart beats to the music of the Union, and the radicals, who would sacrifice the Union to their theories and passions, must stand aside.

It cannot be denied that the increasing popularity of the movement is in some degree a result of the manner in which it has been responded to by the South. Many who had credited the lies of the radical press were apprehensive that the Southern delegations would be in the hands of "unrepentant Rebels." Others thought that under the guise of an effort to nationalize opinion something would be done to serve the interests of a particular party. But both of these impressions have been weakened, if not entirely effaced, by the temper displayed upon the subject in the Southern States. A more just appreciation of the spirit and purposes of the call for the Convention could not be desired. It has been hailed as an olive branch proffered in good faith by the national men of the North, and the response of the Southern people has been worthy of the occasion. Harsh memories have been allowed to slumber.

Old controversies have been passed over as dead and buried. The wisdom of sending moderate men to confer with moderate men has been practically asserted. And, so far as we can now judge, the Southern section of the great gathering at Philadelphia will equal the highest expectations of the North, in its readiness to forego former causes of difference, and to co-operate in the movement for national harmony on the basis of a restored Union. The murmurings of a few extreme journals do not materially disturb this anticipation. They show that the folly which disdains conciliation, and would welcome anarchy under a pretense of loving principle, is not confined to either section. But generally speaking, throughout the South, as at Boston and Saratoga, the places of honor and trust have been assigned to prudent, conservative men, whose action may be awaited with confidence.

Without accepting implicitly despatches that have been telegraphed from Washington upon the subject, we have no doubt that the tone of the convention might, from the outset, be safely left to the Southern delegates. They know too well the importance of the interests at stake to sacrifice them at the bidding of trading politicians, or to meet the promoters of the movement in aught but a conciliatory spirit. Hence we apprehend little difficulty in reference to the standard of admission. The controlling opinion will be conservative, so conservative that should delegates who are objectionable because of their antecedents obtain admission, they will be practically powerless. The few who may present themselves, we predict, will be Northern, not Southern, men; and none will be more concerned than the Southern delegates in consigning them to back places, and in excluding them altogether, if possible. Their own sense of propriety, of honor, should cause them to absent themselves. But whether in or out of the convention, they will have no influence in its proceedings. Their very presence will necessitate a more explicit expression of the loyalty and conservatism which form the foundation of the movement, and are the sole guarantees of its success.

### "Reform" on Both Sides of the Water.

*From the Daily News.*

It is an old and true saying that "extremes meet;" and the force of this adage is strikingly illustrated at the present time alike in Great Britain and in the United States. In the former country there exists an aristocracy, the most wealthy and influential in Europe, which strives to control the people irrespective of any popular interests, heedless of any arguments save those which affect its own prosperity or existence. But the people have at last grown weary of this state of things, and the great question of Reform, which for many years has been the political shuttlecock with which public men have amused themselves, has now become *the* test issue of the day, the issue on which Governments will stand or fall, the measure on which the people are determined.

In our country, also, we have in this year of our Lord 1866, an aristocracy, not of birth, like that of England, not of talent and worth, as should be the case in a republic, but of mere political chance. The aristocracy is nominally the enemy of oppression and the friend of the people; but it is in reality despotism itself, and, what renders it all the more dangerous, despotism in disguise; and its pride is that most pernicious to mankind and revolting to heaven, "the pride which apes humility."

The only difference between the old aristocracy of England and the new regime of America is that the former is feudal and the latter radical—one dates from William the Conqueror, and the other from John Brown; but however unlike in name or date, they assimilate closely in their nature. Both desire power at all hazards, and neither cares a rush-light for the people.


## ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily 50 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily at 65 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN S. MYERS 6 1

NEEDLES' compound CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE Face and Neck, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian Statue. Sold at No. 36 South SEVENTH 7 27 1m


## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

CONNECTING THE RAILROADS AROUND THE CITY.—The road designed to connect all the great railroads centering in Philadelphia, by a circuit around the city on its northern and western sides, is not progressing as rapidly as might be expected, but is still going forward in a way that may make some account of it interesting. It branches out from the Trenton Railroad between Frankford and Richmond, and crosses the city on a line nearly due west, and for a considerable distance nearly parallel with Tioga street. Declining to the southward however, it strikes the Schuylkill just north of the Girard avenue bridge. At this point a bridge is in process of erection, the piers and abutments of which are already up, and the minor arches, of a semicircular form, being built.

The rails are laid as far west as the crossing of the Reading Rail road, which at this point is about Ninth street. Beyond this the grading is nearly completed to Broad street. Some work is also going on beyond Broad street. The connecting road crosses the North Pennsylvania road at a grade, and it also crosses at Sixth street at grade. This is bad in both cases, for the trains are very numerous on the North Pennsylvania road, and the Sixth street road is the only through road for driving between Second street and the Germantown road, at Tenth street. It is to be carried across both the Reading Railroad and the Germantown Passenger road by substantial bridges. The bridge at the Reading Railroad crossing is already pretty far advanced. It is to be regretted that such bridges were not provided at all the principal crossings of both railways and common roads, for there is a great deal of travel in that section of the city.

ARREST OF THREE SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—The police of West Philadelphia have arrested three young men, on suspicion of having been concerned in the late robbery, and they had a preliminary hearing at the Central Station yesterday. They gave the names of Samuel Maloney, James Feet, and John Rigby.

Mr. Krider testified that the house was entered, as he believed, by means of "nippers," and four men came into his bedroom, who had false whiskers to disguise them. Almost as soon as they entered they asked for the key of the bureau drawers, which was given to them. The drawers were then searched, and while this was going on the thieves put the bedclothing over the head of the witness and wife.

The rogues found and carried off about $2400 and a silver watch. They were asked to leave a small sum which belonged to the children, but refused. They asked if that was all the money, and were told that it was. They then asked if Mr. Krider had oil stock about the house, and were answered in the negative. Witness could not say that defendants are the men. Feet had lived with him, and he had known him from boyhood, and he did not believe he would be guilty of such an act. All of the prisoners protested their innocence in the strongest manner. They were held in $5000 bail for a further hearing on Monday next.

MOVEMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.—At all the hotels rooms have been engaged for the delegates to the National Union Convention which commences its session on Tuesday next. Up to last evening there had been few arrivals, although the majority of the members are expected to reach Philadelphia to-day and to night. The delegates now here came from the extreme South. Louisiana's representation is in the city, and a portion of the Georgia and Mississippi delegations were registered on the hotel books yesterday afternoon. Hon. Montgomery Blair, Md., and Hon. Edgar Cowan, Pa., were among the arrivals yesterday.

The various committees are busily at work. The City Committee, in charge of the Wigwam, is pushing forward its portion of the labor, and expects to have the building fully completed by Monday. All the members of the National Committee will be in the city to-day, and then a programme for the opening of the convention and for calling it to order will be agreed upon.

CASE OF MAYHEM.—Thomas Harmer, colored, had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, yesterday, on the charge of mayhem. Joseph Harmer, a cousin of the defendant, testified that he called on him to ask if he had used an epithet in speaking of him, and that a fight ensuing, he (witness) was knocked down, and while on the ground his shoulder and cheek were bitten, and part of his ear was bitten off. Complainant admitted that he was intoxicated, and that he bit the finger of defendant but not until after the biting of which he had complained. The accused was held in $1500 for his appearance at Court. The new penal code makes the biting off of the nose, ear, lip, limb or member, or of any part of them, while fighting or otherwise, a misdemeanor punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding $1000, three fourth parts to the party aggrieved, and by an imprisonment not exceeding five years. This ought to be sufficient to deter from the commission of such a brutal act.


THE "BAZE BRIGADE."—

That "Baze brigade" of Prussians bold,
Their toes find pretty "rough,"
But *baize* we need not to be told,
Is a harsh sort of stuff,
Well fitted to stand wear and tear,
And so it seems these troopers are.
But, would you know where goods abound
That wear well as the roughest,
Yet fine and beautiful are found—
The Tower has them toughest.

*Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.*
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.


THE JOURNALS DAILY SHOW that the fell monster, Cholera in its worst form, is stalking broadcast over Europe. Savans have proved that ere long it will be in our midst. With such a catastrophe staring us in the face, it behooves us to prepare to meet the giant and wrestle with him at our thresholds. We know of but one preparation which will enable us to master him, and all should immediately purchase it and have it ready. We refer to *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP.* Try it; we are sure it will give complete satisfaction. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PROFUSION AND ECONOMY.—

Saratoga can boast of a nymph who confesses
To thirty-six bonnets and eighty new dresses,
And waterfalls, doubtless, in manifold number,
Discarded when Madame is taking her slumber;
A man to the same place, however, can go
With a two suits, if but purchased of PERRY & Co.
If his garments in fashion were only brought there,
He will always have Clothing attractive to wear,
And may journey, with confidence ever so far,
When with skill, taste, and judgment equipp'd at the "STAR."

A full line of seasonable Clothing on hand, comprising much finer grades of LINENS AND ALPACAS *than are usually gotten up for ready-made sales*, as well as the usual stock of lower-priced goods.

PERRY & Co.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.

RELIABLE HOUSE
To Purchase Clothing.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market streets.

RELIABLE HOUSE
To Purchase Clothing.
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Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market streets.

RELIABLE HOUSE
To Purchase Clothing
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market streets.

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS
Are Cordially Invited
To Examine Our New Stock of
Fall and Winter Clothing
Prepared early. Expressly for those who desire to make their purchases before the Rush Begins.

A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPEPTIC, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of Dr. Jayne's Alterative in connection with Jayne's Sanative Pills. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system; the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies many radical cures have been effected and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MUSQUITO NETS!—Pink, white, and blue Lace and Bar Nets; made of the best material, and made in the best manner, and sold at the lowest prices by
KELLY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No 725 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

DULCE ET DECORE EST PRO PATRIA MORI.—Noble, beautiful, and fitting is it to live for one's country; and still more beautiful is it to save the lives of others. This has been done in cases almost without number, by Dr. T. W. Marsden, in the preparation of his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfils the conditions of a popular medicine.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using these invaluable SPECIFICS. Not a Family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HOME AGAIN—MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—After an absence from home for the purpose of rest, Dr. S. W. Beckwith and wife have resumed their duties at No. 1220 Walnut street. Those desirous of using the pleasant and strengthening treatment of Electricity, as applied to disease, can now make application. For the last two years we have, by our new discoveries, been effecting some of the most astonishing cures on record of cancers, tumors, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung diseases, and general affections of the respiratory and digestive organs, together with other chronic diseases. Those desiring a circular containing a description of the treatment, references, certificates of cures, etc. with other interesting information for the afflicted, can have them by application at the office, or by letter. Consultation free.

Mrs. Beckwith will be at home hereafter to attend to the ladies' department.

WE SERIOUSLY ADVISE every one to keep "Needle's Camphor Troches" at hand. We hear, on every hand their wonderful curative powers spoken of. They are for sale by our best Druggists, and made by C. H. Needles, at Twelfth and Race. Cholera may not be cured by them, but these potent little Troches control the premonitory symptoms.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grove & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—A rare chance. Now is the time for having your Photographs taken at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Every variety of style. Moderate prices.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

7-30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

## DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Stree

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
LOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIE
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLIN.
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES
HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES
6 14 thsm2m

WHITE DRILLING AND
BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHWALS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.


WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. S. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Antnony Heyer, Surgeon U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw4pt Surgeon-General, U. S. A.


SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 tf3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

## ROSA BONHEUR.

After an hour's walk in a thick wood, you perceive at the opening of the Thomery woods an airy-looking building, on which the architect has combined iron, brick, and wood with rare artistic taste. From the cellar to the roof everything is graceful and coquettish in this miniature castle. Its irregularity is its greatest charm, and your eyes could feast all day on the turrets hung with ivy and the balconies entwined with honeysuckle; if your ears did not ring with a peculiar harmony, which detracts from your admiration. You imagine that in the barn near by an Orpheus transformed into an animal is chanting forth a chorus of Richard Wagner's; but after listening attentively, this strange concert is found to proceed from the bleating of sheep, the lowing of cows, the neighing of horses, and the yelping of dogs. At those bestial sounds you know that you are in the right spot, and, approaching the gate, you pull the bell. A good old woman (an old servant, one of the last of a race that are dying out, called "devoted servants") answers the summons:—

"Is Miss Rosa Bonheur at home?"

"She is out."

"When will she return?"

"I cannot say."

"Is here she?"

"I do not know."

When a servant answers you in this style, you may be sure that the mistress is within. In this case you must bring forward your recreative forces—the letter of recommendation.

"I am sorry that Miss Bonheur is not at home. I was sent by one of her friends upon urgent business. He gave me this letter for her. Please hand it to her and express my regrets."

"Very well," says the old woman, shutting the door.

Here I am, forty miles from Paris, in a hamlet where spare rib, with anchovy sauce, is a myth, and where civilization penetrates once a day, at early morn, in the shape of the *Petit Journal*. What am I to do? Take a walk. In the meantime Miss Bonheur will read my letter, and seeing the signature at the bottom, will scold her housekeeper for having sent away a friend of her friend. So, when I show myself within hearing, Gertrude (all the old servants are called Gertrude) will call out, "Miss Bonheur has just come in, and would like to see you."

Well, you are mistaken, or your monologue is entirely false, for if you approach again the inhospitable threshold, Gertrude, in a glum voice, says:—

"Mademoiselle has not returned. Perhaps she will dine at Fontainebleau. Sometimes she stays away for a fortnight, without letting me know. You know these artists are so strange."

If you are not cunning you will think you must give up the game, and, disappointed, you will go back the forty miles as mad as Lucrece; but if you are gifted with a little malice, ask Gertrude to give you back the letter, as you were directed to hand it in person.

The letter has been opened. Gertrude cannot return it without acknowledging that she is a faithless servant. What will she do? Miss Bonheur cries out, "Do let that man come in who wants to disturb me."

It is my own experience which I am relating. I was ignorant of the fact that the warmest recommendations are as nought to our rural painter, and that Miss Bonheur avoids, without exception, whoever aspires to offer her a tribute of enthusiasm. Praise be to God! I had overcome all obstacles. Gertrude pointed out to me a funny looking little woman who was coming towards me, knitting her eyebrows, she had on an enormous straw hat, which concealed her features. Looking under it I perceived a soft, beardless face, browned by the sun, and lighted up by two moderate-sized chestnut-colored eyes. The smallness of her nose, pinched at the nostrils with transparent cartilage, exaggerated the dimensions of a large mouth, showing two rows of superb teeth. Long hair, which was light in color, flowed from under her large peasant hat, upon her broad shoulders in great negligence.

"Who are you you? Where do you come from, and what do you want?" said she to me sharply. She stopped in front of me, after turning up the tails of her blue linen frock, and thrusting her hands in the pockets of a pair of grey ribbed velvet pants. I had been struck with the minuteness of those hands, and looked at her feet, which were equally microscopic, in spite of their thick covering of calf-skin undressed, with pegged soles.

This Cæsar-like apostrophe disconcerted me a little, but recovering my coolness, I answered:—"I am a journalist, and wish to see Miss Bonheur."

"Well, look at her," said the little peasant, taking off her head-gear.

I saw then that the color of her hair was not auburn, but white. I saw, likewise, two diamond buttons which fastened the collar of her coarse linen shirt.

"My dear sir," said Miss Bonheur in a milder manner, "you must excuse me; you understand that I am obliged to keep intruders away. Some English gentlemen came five hundred leagues to see me, and after having stared at me, went out without even thanking me. If talent makes a wild beast of a person, it is scarcely worth desiring. You know, also, the loss of time occasioned by the visits of strangers—the weariness caused by their questions. If you were writing a novel, would you be glad if in the most difficult part some one would come and compliment you?"

"I shall leave you, Miss."

"Oh! I do not refer to you, who by your profession belong to the craft, and besides, in staying with me to-day, you will not have much to trouble your conscience. I am going to shear my sheep; come with me; if it tires you, I can't help it; hurry, because I left one half shorn, and if the fleece is not taken off at once, the poor beast burns on one side and freezes on the other. That is injurious."

When Miss Bonheur had, in my presence, fleeced three sheep and four lambs, she said:—

"Do you want to see my deer, my stags, and my hounds? One had little ones yesterday." After the deer and their companions came the dogs, then the horses; in short, the whole menagerie.

"Do you want a terrier puppy? They are fine for hunting rabbits."

"Do you hunt?"

"Of course; but I am awkward at it. I really am good for nothing but taking care of animals. I was born to be a farmer, but fate decided otherwise. I am a painter, and out of my element."

Miss Bonheur heaved a big sigh. I answered her in a grave tone:—"You are right, Miss; the brush has not been successful in your hand. In spite of your efforts, you are unknown, poor, and greedy for fame. Your senseless daubs invite ridicule. It is still time to change your occupation. Think about it, and I will in the meantime look for a place for you as farmer's boy—you can wear your decorations in your riding coat. Perhaps your Red Ribbon will give you some trouble with the bulls, but by-and-by they will get accustomed to it." Both of us burst out laughing and went to her studio.

Before perfecting her work, this great artist treats her subject in detail, on separate panels. Then she has only to group and copy them. In this manner she contrives to extract a hundred thousand francs out of Albion's coffers. You may conclude from this, that Miss Bonheur gets what she chooses for her productions. But sometimes she becomes attached to a certain composition, and then she will not part with it at any price. I saw the sketch of a park of sheep, on the corner of which was inscribed "M. de Rothschild," but when I asked the explanation of it, she said:—

"I had destined this for the Banker of Rue Lafitte, but I have changed my mind. I will keep it for myself. Perhaps I am giving him news unknown to him before, and I shall be in despair, for since that 'affair about the kitchen,' we are at sword's-point, and this will not reconcile us."

Miss Bonheur admires Troyon and Corot. Her rooms are full of their paintings. She seems more indifferent to the Dutch school. Can it be that she feels her rival in Potter, and will not have them in sight? However it may be, I was surprised at the absence of that fine school of painters.

It was dusk when the Sovereign of Castle-by conducted me to the gate. She walked beside me with a firm gait. Her masculine appearance, her abrupt frankness, and her rough gayety, made one forget her sex and her talent. One feels like calling her "Good old fellow!" as to a friend of thirty years.

"I have tired," said she, "to atone for my rude reception. Have I succeeded?"

"Beyond all expectations."

"Come and see me again, will you not?"

"Certainly."

"Not too often. We are both talkers. I should forget my brush and easel, and when I do not work eight hours a day I am dissatisfied with myself."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 26 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

NATIONAL UNION DELEGATES FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The National Union State Central Committee for Pennsylvania, having received returns from all the districts in the State announce the following delegates to the National Convention to be held in this city on the 14th instant. Delegates on their arrival in the city will please report at parlor No. 3, St. Lawrence Hotel.

J. C. FLANIGEN, Chairman.
S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretaries.
T. C. McDOWELL, Secretaries.

DELEGATES AT LARGE ELECTED BY STATE CONVENTION.

Hon. EDGAR COWAN,
Hon. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
Hon. H. W. TRACY,
J. E. FLANIGEN.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—
Second District—J. W. GYNN, J. L. HUBBARD.
Third District—S. SNYDER LEIDY, General S. M. ZULICH.
Fourth District—WILLIAM ECKFELDT, O. P. CORNMAN.
Fifth District—GEORGE LEAR, H. R. COGGSHALL.
Sixth District—Captain JAMES BOYD, W. H. HORNE.
Seventh District—ROBERT L. MARTIN, SUMNER STILLMANS.
Eighth District—J. B. WANNER, CHARLES DAVIS.
Ninth District—MATTHEW M. STICKLER, JOHN LEVERGOOD.
Tenth District—JOHN EARLY, Colonel HENRY PLEASANTS.
Eleventh District—JOHN J. CAREY, EDWARD L. WOLF.
Twelfth District—Colonel H. B. WRIGHT, D. L. O'NEIL.
Thirteenth District—Colonel ELHANAN SMITH, S. H. HUSBELL.
Fourteenth District—Colonel T. C. McDOWELL, WILLIAM W. ALLISON.
Fifteenth District—H. S. SUKENTACH, R. M. STEVENSON.
Sixteenth District—JOHN W. DIEHL, D. A. BUEHLER.
Seventeenth District—Colonel GRAFFUS MILLER, Colonel JOHN HAMILTON.
Eighteenth District—General W. H. BLAIR, THOMAS P. SIMMONS.
Nineteenth District—JAMES B. GRAHAM, Captain P. A. GAULIN.
Twentieth District—Hon. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, J. M. BONHAM.
Twenty-first District—WILLIAM M. STEWART, RICHARD COULTER.
Twenty-second District—JAMES LOWRY, Jr., SAMUEL McKEE.
Twenty-third District—Captain E. LYONS, SAMUEL McKELVY.
Twenty-fourth District—ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, JAMES B. RUPPLE. Alternate—R. K. CAMPBELL, J. A. J. BUCHANAN.

* This district having elected four delegates, the Committee is unable to designate it.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. August 7, 1866.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA:

In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21st inst.) at 8 o'clock P. M. at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect from each—

One Delegate to a City Convention or the nomination of City and County Officers.
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Reconstruction Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.

Two Delegates to a Ward Convention to nominate such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee or Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable secession ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and unjust representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defence of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, Secretaries.
JOHN L. HILL, Secretaries.

8 11 8t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; AGRICULTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

They are also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGE and PUBLIC LAW, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Hon. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1866.

NOTICE—Holders of thirty coupons and upwards in number of the United States Seven-thirty Loan falling due on the 15th instant, are requested to present the same at this Office for examination and count, at any time previous to that date.

N. B. BROWNE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

8 11 3t

CITY OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS, BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. KINNEY, of Quincy Ill. at office of KIDDER, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

8 6 5

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—THIRTEEN ACRES OF GROUND, North of and in close proximity to Gray's Ferry Bridge, having a front upon the SCHUYLKILL RIVER of 500 FEET, and on THIRTY-FIFTH Street 537 FEET, and upon the PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and GRAY'S FERRY RAILROAD, 229 FEET which is paved and curbed.

The property is located directly opposite the JUNCTION RAILROAD where the SCHUYLKILL, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE ROADS connect. A portion of this estate has been recently sold to the Messrs. Harrison Brothers & Co., who are now engaged in erecting large Manufactories and Wharves upon it. This is one of the most desirable business locations upon the Schuylkill river, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of obtaining good positions for MANUFACTURING or other purposes.

Terms, one half Cash; balance on long credit.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
No. 425 FRANKLIN Street.

7 31 tuths6tp

OFFICE OF THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce. AUGUST 11, 1866.

On and after to-day passengers on this road will be carried through to Fairmount Park via the Schuylkill River Railway, upon payment of one fare only.

8 11 6t JAMES McFADDEN, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE—THE STEAMER "KENNEBEC" can be chartered for excursions by applying to P. R. CLARK, care of Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

August 9, 1866. 8 9 6t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 3t

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

**Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."**

**Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."**

**Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."**

**Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."**

**Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."**

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

**PHALON & SON, New York.**

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

## CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

8 2 26rp PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL.
606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves.

5 31 3m

STIEGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very efficient in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fleet, and etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety by it, as one inmate, one lame or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STIEGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

WARD'S CABINET IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR

STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

8 4 stu 3 1mrp

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
6 6smwfrp Philadelphia.

## PERSONAL.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

8 11 1m

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional if discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years or less, $5. The heirs of no soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years or less can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 221 S. FOURTH Street.

8 2 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. Apply to, or address [illegible] of the Reserves, stating discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 221 S. FOURTH Street.

8 2 1m] Formerly [illegible] after Fifty-Fourth Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR SUPERIOR BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East India merchants and other connoisseurs, to be the finest specimen of tea that has been imported into this country for nearly fourteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 70, $1 40, $1 50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1 60 Black.

N. B.—We have no object in supplying those of our Philadelphia or Country friends who buy of us cash with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

7 27 1m

## FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP CHAMBER SUITS.
WALNUT AMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 S. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.
And also at the New Establishment,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

2 10 5p

## AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

Underwriters' Sale.

2500 KEGS ANCHOR BRAND NAILS, SPIKES, AND BRADS.

On Monday Morning,

13th inst., at 10 o'clock, No. 500 North street, about 2500 kegs Nails, etc., slightly damaged by water at the fire in Commerce street, will be sold for account of the Underwriters.

Terms—Cash.

Catalogues will be ready two days previous to the sale. 8 8 4t

600 OPEN LOTS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

at sharp 9½ o'clock, a very large assortment, in lots suitable for city and country retail trade. 8 8 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

5 18

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN HOSIERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP-SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c., for Fall of 1866, by catalogue.

On Wednesday,

August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 850 lots new and desirable goods for approaching sales. 8 6t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

5 21 6

## BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a Room and Board in a private family. Address G. W. S., Box No. 2071 Post Office, stating terms. 8 9 3t

## WANTS.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN THE COUNTING-room of a commission dry goods house, a young man, who must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Box No. 767 Post Office. 8 6 mwfsu4t*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters.

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

8 3 1m rp

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.

D. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.

N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m 4p

PINE APPLES AND LIMES, ARRIVED TODAY, per steamer "Stars and Stripes," from Havana, and for sale by J. COSTAS,
No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

8 10 2t*

## PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

## MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, imparting strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"TUNBRIDGE, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an invalid Dyspeptic of more than 3 years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the first few weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, as scarcely to persuade myself of the reality. [illegible] now me astonished at the change. People who have known me for [illegible] and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

I am, when known, [illegible]

27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

A CASE OF [illegible], No. 15 Avon Place, Boston. From 1838 TO 1865 [illegible] sometimes severely, for 27 years. I have suffered, and commenced taking the Peruvian from dyspepsia. I commenced to improve from it in the course of a few weeks, and found immediate relief from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since." New England

One of the most distinguished Jurists in [illegible] writes to a friend as follows:—"The result of my case is one which I never dreamed a man could fully sustain in your profession. It has made a new man of me; it has infused into my system new vigor and energy. I am no longer tremulous and debilitated as when you last saw me, but stronger, healthier and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

*Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.*

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT, containing a FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1 00 a bottle, or 6 for $5 00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, OUGHT

YIELDS TO THE REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; it is the class of disease. It is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
Of Bremen, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough, and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any; I do not like the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge PRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to any thing of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Bronchial Affections of the Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists. 6 16 13t

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

# EUROPE.

**By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.**

**NEWS TO THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.**

**Highly Important Intelligence**

**ENGLAND INTENSELY EXCITED.**

An Attempt to Blow Up the Parliament.

**Gunpowder and Fuse Laid at the Entrance to the House of Lords.**

**A Special Military Mission from Prussia to Russia.**

**The Czar's German Relationships Invoked, and His Advice Sought.**

**Military Hopes of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and Honors to Prussian Generals.**

**Austria and Italy to Negotiate in Prague.**

**Storm in the Adriatic, and Loss of the Italian Ram "Affondatore."**

**Napoleon Still in Mediation.**

The Empress of Mexico in France.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
LONDON, Thursday, August 9, 1866.

There is great excitement here this evening at a supposed attempt to blow up the two houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. The members of Parliament have visions of another Guy Fawkes' gunpowder plot.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The deaths from cholera in London during the last week were ten hundred and fifty three, and from diarrhœa three hundred and fifty-four.

PRUSSIA—MILITARY MISSION TO RUSSIA.

BERLIN August 8, P. M.—General Manteuffel, having attended a military council and had a favorable audience of the King, left yesterday on a special mission to St Petersburg.

Referring to it, the semi-official journal, the *Provincial Correspondence*, of this evening, says:—Russia by her position as a great power, and also on account of her numerous family ties with the German courts, takes a lively interest in the German question. The relations subsisting between Russia and Prussia might suggest to Russia the expediency and desirability of having confidential communications to the Cabinet in Berlin in relation to the views entertained by the Czar's Government upon the recent steps adopted by Prussia. Any approach in this respect on the attitude attributed to Russia by certain German journals will, in all probability, speedily prove to be groundless.

The same journal hopes that the Prussian Legislative Chambers, by passing a bill of indemnity, will end the conflict with the Government.

Herr Unruh and Baron Vaers are re-elected members from Berlin to the Legislative Chambers.

The deputies voted that the Order of the Black Eagle be conferred on General Von Roon and General Baron Moltke.

SECESSION.

Yesterday in the Upper House of the Legislature a letter was read from the Count of Westphalia, declaring his oath of allegiance with the King of Prussia and his duty as a Federal Prince no longer binding on him, since his Majesty had withdrawn from the German Confederation.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have presented an address to the Crown Prince of Prussia, sympathizing with him in his affliction, caused by the death of his infant son, and eulogizing his war glory and military achievements in behalf of Prussia in the part personal to the Prince.

The Crown Prince, in returning thanks, pointed to the joyous prospect about to be soon realized, which would fulfil the just hopes of Prussia and the nation.

THE ITALIAN FLEET DAMAGED BY A STORM.

FLORENCE, August 8.—There was a severe storm in the Adriatic yesterday, by which several vessels of the Italian fleet were damaged.

The Italian iron ram *Affondatore* was sunk in the port Avenona. Her crew was saved.

The term of the suspension of hostilities has been prolonged.

The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will take place at Prague. Count Bairol and General Menabrea will be the Italian Plenipotentiaries.

ITALIAN DIPLOMACY.

PARIS, August 8.—The Chevaliers Negra and Arlona have returned here. The Emperor expects, it is supposed, partly to retain his connection with the present critical condition of Italian affairs.

NO INCREASE OF THE ALGERIAN ARMY.

The rumor of an increase of the effective strength of the French army in Algeria is denied.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

The Empress of Mexico arrived at Saint Nazaire to-day, in the Imperial steamer, Eugenie is going to meet her to-morrow.

FINANCIAL EFFORTS OF THE SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, August 8.—The payment of taxes in advance is continued, and the Government expects to balance its account with the Bank of Spain before the 15th of September.

THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF PARIS" AT QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, August 8.—The steamship *City of Paris*, Captain Kennedy, from New York on Saturday, July 28, for Liverpool, arrived here on the 7th instant, and proceeded on her voyage.

## The Cable of 1865.

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS RECOVERY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND LINE—SAILING OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" AND TELEGRAPH FLEET ON THE MISSION—CHEERING HOPES OF SUCCESS.

HEART'S CONTENT, August 9.—Governor Musgrave and Attorney-General Carter, who have been absent for some weeks in George's Bay on official business, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, in her Majesty's steam sloop-of-war *Lily*, and were received with all honors on board the *Great Eastern* by Messrs. Anderson, Field, Canning, and Gooch.

The party were entertained at dinner, and remained on board the ship all night.

At 9 o'clock this morning the last coil of the cable of 1865 was transferred from the *Medway* to the *Great Eastern*, amidst great rejoicing. Preparations were immediately made for her departure, decks cleared, machinery put in order, anchor hauled in, and steam got up. The *Great Eastern* will be accompanied by the *Medway*, together with the *Terrible* and *Albany*, to assist in picking up the cable of 1865. The *Terrible* and *Albany* left for the scene of operations last Wednesday, and may have succeeded already.

Great hopes of the success of the fleet are entertained by the engineers, electricians, and all on board.

At 10 A. M. the *Medway* steamed out of the Narrows. The departure of the *Great Eastern* was delayed for some time, owing to the fouling of her anchor with a heavy chain. But at noon the difficulty was remedied, and the ship then turned her head to the Narrows, and boldly steamed into the broad waters of Trinity Bay with as much ease as a little tug-boat. As she steamed out her guns fired a salute, and her flags were dipped. The day was bright with a light breeze, the sea calm, and everything favorable to a happy voyage.

Governor Musgrave and his party accompanied the *Great Eastern* as far as the mouth of Trinity Bay in the *Lily*, following gallantly in the wake of the big ship.

Captain Anderson hopes to return in twelve or fourteen days with the old cable recovered and the balance safely laid, thus connecting Europe and America by two magnetic bridges.

The *Great Eastern* carries eight thousand tons of coal and six months provisions, and Mr. Field says the attempt will not be abandoned while the coal and provisions last. The *Great Eastern* took twenty-five minutes in turning and reaching the Narrows.

LATEST FROM THE TYROL—SITUATION UNCHANGED—PROBABLE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, August 9.—The latest telegrams received here this afternoon from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Padua and Venice, indicate that there is no change in the situation or affairs in the Italian Tyrol. The armies are still in position for a resumption of hostilities, while the negotiations are pending between the representatives of Austria and Italy.

SEIZURE OF SIX BLOCKADE-RUNNERS ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, August 9.—The officers of the British Customs service here, under orders from the Admiralty, have seized six blockade-runners lying at this port, on behalf of the Government of the United States. The cause of this procedure has not been made public.

LOSS OF A SHIP IN THE CHINA SEAS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, August 9.—The ship *Fairlight*, Captain Brush, which sailed from Hong Kong May 29, for the port of Shanghai, was lost (no date given) in the China seas.

EXTENSION OF THE TRUCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY—NEGOTIATIONS STILL IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, August 9.—Later despatches received to-night from the Continent announce that the armistice existing between Austria and Italy has been extended for a period of ten days, by mutual consent. Meanwhile, negotiations for a peace are progressing between the authorities of both nations at Comorgo.

**Commercial Intelligence.**

LONDON August 8.—Consols, at the close of business to-day, were quoted at 87¼ for money.

United States Five-twenties are quoted firm at 68¼.

Illinois Central Railroad shares, 75.

Erie Railroad shares, 43¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Cotton.—The Cotton market to-day rules steady. The rates are unchanged.

The sales to-day have reached 10 000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, August 9.—Consols closed to day at 87¼ for money.

United States Five-twenties are quoted this evening at 68¾ an advance of ¼.

Illinois Central Railroad shares 75¼, an advance of ½; Erie Railroad shares 43¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, August 9.—Cotton.—The sales of cotton foot up over 8000 bales. The market closed dull. Quotations are unaltered.

No quotations have ever been given of cotton prices by the cable but once, and so we are unable to judge of the actual prices except by steamer reports. The *Java* quotations were:—Middling uplands on the 19th ult., 14@14¼d. Since this, the cable informs us, there has been a decline of ¼d.

**The Cable—Preparations to Recover and Complete the Submerged Wire of 1865.**

HEART'S CONTENT, August 8.—Her Majesty's ship *Terrible* and the steamer *Albany* left on Wednesday, August 1 and the *Great Eastern* and *Medway* sailed on Thursday. All the vessels are fully supplied with coal and provisions. The members of the expedition are determined to recover and complete the cable of 1865 if it be possible. The *Great Eastern* has about 8000 tons of coal on board, and is provisioned for a six months' cruise.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CABLE

NEW YORK, August 10, midnight.—A despatch received from Aspy Bay to-night states that the cable across the Gulf of St Lawrence, from Aspy Bay to Port-au-Basque, was underrun to a depth of seventy-five fathoms. That portion of it lying in water over sixty fathoms deep was found imbedded in mud, and was in a splendid state of preservation.

It was found to have been broken in two places by the anchors of fishing vessels. It was spliced at a distance of three miles from the shore, but night coming on very dark, with a high gale, accompanied by rain and a heavy sea, they were obliged to cut the cable under Cape North, where it was safely buoyed in thirty fathoms of water.

Mr Mackey states he shall await a fine day to land the end of the cable. It tests well, and there is no doubt that New York will soon be in satisfactory telegraphic communication with London.

## Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM BISHOP BAYLEY.

Bishop Bayley, of NEWARK, N. J., has issued the following circular to the clergy of his diocese:—

"DIOCESE OF NEWARK.—Reverend and Dear Sir:—The second plenary council of the Catholic Church of these United States will be opened in the Cathedral of Baltimore on the first Sunday in October, the Feast of the Most Holy Rosary. It has been convoked by the authority of the holy Apostolic see, and will be presided over by the Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore as Apostolic Delegate.

"I need hardly say to you that this council has not been called together to deliberate upon any of those social or political questions which have been and still are so much agitating the country; nor to heal any divisions or disputes in ecclesiastical matters which have grown out of them; for no such divisions or disputes have occurred. Our unhappy civil war, although it separated State from State, and family from family, and brother from brother, did not weaken the unity of the Catholic Church, nor destroy that Christian charity which has ever been one of the most distinguishing marks of the 'Household of Faith.'

"But although it be not necessary for the Prelates of the Catholic Church in the United States to assemble together to reunite the links of broken unity, yet there are a large number of important practical questions affecting the discipline of the Church and its greater efficiency, some of them growing out of the present condition of things, which need to be determined and enforced.

"The Council about to be held will undoubtedly be a very important one in its influence on the future progress and stability of the holy religion of the country.

"You will therefore call the attention of the people under your pastoral care in a particular manner to this most important event.

"The Friday immediately preceding the opening of the Council (Friday, 5th of October) will be observed as a day of fasting.

"On the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on all the Sundays following, until the end of the Council, you will recite with your people at the end of the Parochial Mass the Litany of the Saints, and you will exhort them to approach the Sacraments during this time, and in their public and private devotions earnestly to beg of Almighty God, 'the Father of lights,' that He will send down His most abundant graces upon the Fathers assembled in council, that so all they do and determine upon may be to the glory of God, the extension of His holy faith, and the salvation of souls.

"Given at Newark this 6th day of August, the Festival of the Transfiguration of our blessed Lord, A. D. 1866. †JAMES, Bishop of Newark.

"By order of the Right Rev. Bishop,

"GEORGE H. DOANE Secretary."

## The Douglas Monument.

PREPARATIONS FOR LAYING THE CORNER-STONE—THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET TO BE PRESENT—GENERAL JOHN A. DIX TO DELIVER THE ORATION.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Now that it is definitely settled that the President and his Cabinet will visit Chicago on the 6th of September to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument, the Committee of Arrangements are busily perfecting their plans to make the occasion one of universal celebration.

The sculptors are preparing an appropriate medallion to be worn on the day of the ceremonies, and in commemoration of the event; an amateur musical concert will be given at the Opera House on the evening of the 5th or 6th, and the Masonic fraternity, who will conduct the exercises, are arranging to supply the thousands who will be present with refreshments in the grove.

On the evening of the 6th a banquet will be given to the President and other distinguished guests. All the railroads centring in Chicago have agreed to carry passengers at the usual excursion rates, and the public offices, banks, and Chamber of Commerce will close for the day.

The corner-stone will be laid on the 6th, General Dix will deliver the oration proper.

The occasion will doubtless gather together one of the largest assemblages of people ever known in the West. The full details of the programme are not yet made out.

# EXECUTION.

*Hanging of Alexander McConnell for the Murder of Mrs. Rosa Colvin, at Cleveland, Ohio—The Murderer's Confession—Interview Between McConnell and the Murdered Woman's Husband—Affecting Scene.*

CLEVELAND, August 10.—Another murderer has gone before his Maker to answer for the crime which branded him with the mark of Cain. On the same drop on which Dr. Hughes stood exactly six months before, and from which James Parks and Jack Cooper were launched into eternity, Alexander McConnell, the murderer of Rosa Colvin, suffered here to-day the extreme penalty of the law. The history of the murder is brief.

McConnell, who is a native of the north of Ireland, having emigrated to Fitzroy, C. W., in 1847, came last March as a boarder to the house of William Colvin, residing about four miles from Olmstead Falls, Ohio. Colvin lived in a shanty partly surrounded with woods, and was a wood-cutter. He was married, but childless, and did not live in harmony with his wife.

On the morning of the 24th March, Colvin and McConnell started quite early for Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, to seek employment in the quarries there. When they reached the railroad track, about a mile from the house, McConnell complained of rheumatism and decided to turn back. Colvin went on to Olmstead Falls and met his wife Rosa there. He desired her to return home, and she was last seen going towards her house at 11 o'clock the same day. McConnell was observed at the house about the same time. It was the last time she was seen alive. Colvin returned home that night in company with a Canadian friend named Joseph Miller. They found the house shut up and Mrs. Colvin and McConnell missing. The husband expressed no surprise at this circumstance beyond remarking that probably his wife had run off with McConnell.

Next morning as both men were preparing breakfast Mr. Crawford, a resident of the vicinity, entered the house and immediately discovered blood on the floor and walls; an earring and bracelet of Mrs. Colvin's were found on the floor, and finger marks of blood stained the walls. Colvin and Miller were arrested on suspicion of the murder of Mrs. Colvin and McConnell, for whose absence they could not account. After a long and thorough search the body of Mrs. Colvin was discovered beneath a wood pile. The skull was fractured, and the face, neck, and bosom horribly mutilated. Another search was made for McConnell's body which was of course unsuccessful. There was a great deal of indignation expressed against the prisoners, and they were held for trial on a charge of murder. For the protection of the innocent everything depended on the finding of McConnell. It he should not be found nothing could save them from death. Sheriff Nicola, becoming convinced that McConnell was the real murderer instead of a victim, used every effort to find him. A detective named O'Dell was sent to Canada, and there he succeeded in arresting McConnell at his house in Fitzroy. Several articles belonging to Colvin were found in his possession. He made some resistance to the officers, but was captured and brought back to Cleveland. Colvin and Miller were at once released. McConnell was placed on trial in June, and was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The evidence produced against him at the trial was mainly circumstantial. He was sentenced by Judge Foot to be hung on the 10th of August. On his return to his cell he met his sister weeping on the Court House steps, and then, and not until then, did his indifference and hardened demeanor give way. He soon after made a full confession, from which we extract that portion which relates to the manner in which the murder was committed. It is as follows:—

My name is Alexander McConnel. I am thirty-five or thirty-six years old, don't know which; was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland; came to America sixteen years ago on the 8th of July last and landed at Ottawa. I was married in the township of Fitzroy, Carrollton county, C. W. thirty miles from Ottawa. My wife was a widow with six children when I married her. We have had three children. I have always been a farmer. On my home in Canada here in Fitzroy last; came directly to Cleveland; stayed one week in the city, and then went to Berea to work. I have said to some persons that I came away on account of difficulties at home, but it is not so. I owed a man the sum of $2, and he threatened to sue me. I came to earn the money to pay him. Here McConnell was overcome by his feelings and wept.) When I started with Colvin to go to Berea on the morning of the 24th of March last, I did not intend to go all the way; I intended to turn back and go to the shanty. There was no one at the shanty when I got there. I took Colvin's clothes and left my own in the bed. I then started for the railroad passed Crawford's, intending to go by Elyria westward—the way I came. On the way to the railroad track I met Rosa Colvin in Bagley's lot. I kept on explaining to her that I had Colvin's things to carry them to him; that he was going to Cleveland. She said Colvin was going she was going too. We went on about half way up to Clarke's house, when I told her that if Colvin didn't get his things he would not go to Cleveland; that I was tired and we would go back to the shanty.—I having bethought me that it wouldn't do to tell the other story. We went back to be shanty by Bagley's. After laying the clothes down, and she seeing them, she said she didn't believe I was going to see her husband at all. I didn't know what to say. I confessed, then, to her that I was going home to Canada. She said, 'Have you been robbing the house?' I said no. I was taking some of Colvin's clothes and leaving the old ones in their place. I then said I would take my own and go home. I had none of his clothes on then. She snatched up the iron poker, and, placing herself in the door said I should not go till William got home. I insisted that I would go. She said that she would go and call in the neighbors. At this I started to go out of the door when she struck me over the head with the poker. I laid down the clothes, and think I struck her then with my fist. It knocked her down. She got up and struck at me. Am not sure if she struck me or not. I seized a stick of wood and struck her—I think on the back of the head. She fell. She jumped up and struck me over the head with the poker. I staggered back against the wall, seized an axe, and struck her head on the head one blow. She died instantly. When I struck her the blow with the stick of wood she fell, and I kicked her, which I think cut her ear. After she fell the last time I took her in my arms. I was armed, and said, 'My God, have I killed you?' (The prisoner here wept bitterly and could not speak for some moments.) I then did not know what to do; I thought I had killed her in my passion, and did not know what would become of me; I went outside the shanty and stood there a little while; then I came back into the shanty and carried her to the wood pile. This was between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, as near as I can tell. After carrying her out I came back into the shanty. While I was inside the two Crawfords and the two Spears passed close by the house. I heard them talking and saw them from the shanty. She was at the time buried under the wood. As soon as they had gone to dinner I again packed up the goods and started. I then went past the Crawfords' house to the railroad, taking the track westward; and walked to Elyria. There I took the five o'clock train for Sandusky. I arrived at Sandusky a little before dark and stayed there all night; I started on Monday morning about half-past five o'clock on foot for Fremont arriving there about half-past nine or ten in the forenoon. There I took the eleven o'clock train for Toledo and kept straight on to Detroit. I then crossed to Port Sarnia, and took the Grand Trunk road home. In twenty minutes or half an hour after I struck Rosa Colvin the last blow I took her body out and deposited it under the wood pile. I held her in my arms a good while expecting her to come to; was not conscious when I dropped the dress which I had wrapped around her. After I had deposited the body under the wood I came back to the house and mopped up the blood. I did place the heavy logs of wood over her feet. It was not more than fifteen minutes from the time I struck her the first blow till I struck her the final blow with the axe. The money that was claimed to be lost, and the watch and Mrs. Colvin's clothing, I never saw, and deny taking. God Almighty knows I am sorry for the deed I have done, and hope to be forgiven.

Sheriff Nicola had a great deal of trouble with him at first, as he was savage and revengeful, and formed a plan with his fellow-prisoners to break jail. At length when the fatal day appointed drew near, and Governor Cox had refused all petitions for a commutation of the death sentence, the prisoner lost all hope and applied himself to religion. He professed the most extreme and clamorous repentance, and was attended by the Rev. Messrs. Rylance and Cooley, both Episcopal clergymen. The following letter was the last he wrote to his wife in Canada:—

CLEVELAND, August 5.—MRS. ANN MCCONNELL—My Dear Wife—I will try to write you a few lines, although feeble will be the effort for me to communicate my feelings, and the emotions of my broken heart. I have not received but one letter from you since I have been here. I have wondered why you have not written to me often, for you must know the anxiety I have for our little ones, although I have proved to be an unfaithful parent to them. I hope and trust God will provide a home for you all. My last request to you is for you to give them a good education, and not let them grow up in ignorance as their unworthy father did. I beg you to give them a knowledge of the Bible learn them to fear and worship God. John, now take a warning from me, one that has protected and called you son. But for this week a Friday I shall be no more on earth but I pray God to receive me to His mansions above where there will be no more sin or sorrow. I wish John to visit his grandmother often, as long as she lives. I will not look for any answer, for I will be gone by the time you get this news from your fated husband. I will now bid you good by. My prayer is, may God protect you.

ALEXANDER MCCONNELL.

The doomed man passed into eternity without even one moment's interview with his wife, mother, sister, or little ones.

Alexander McConnell was about five feet six inches in height, thick set, had heavy eyebrows, low, contracted forehead; blue, listless, sinister-looking eyes, and a mouth around which many evil passions lurked. He married a widow with six children, and has had three since their marriage. He has a mother and an unmarried sister also living in Canada. The most impressive scene that took place before the execution was the interview this morning between the prisoner and the husband of the murdered woman. The interview was of Colvin's own seeking. The two men stood for some moments beside each other unable to speak from different emotions. McConnell reached out his hand and exclaimed, in a choking voice, "William, forgive me!"

Colvin drew back, and refused to give his hand, saying, "If God forgives you I will forgive you."

The Sheriff remonstrated with Colvin, telling him that he was not showing a Christian-like spirit; that God had forgiven the unhappy man, and he ought to do so too.

Colvin replied, in a trembling voice, "I can never shake hands with a murderer."

McConnell burst into tears, and kneeling down at the side of his pallet began to pray.

Colvin then went into the cell, and McConnell rose, saying, "Won't you forgive me, Mr. Colvin?"

"If God forgives you, I do," was the reply. "I always treated you well," continued Colvin, "and I suffered more than death because of you. My wife was murderd; I was accused of the crime and disgraced. Nothing but the consciousness of innocence upheld me. I knew if they hung me I was guiltless. I'll never treat another man as kindly as I did you. How I have suffered!"

"I know it, Mr. Colvin, I know it," replied McConnell, "but do forgive me."

"I want to see no man damned," said Colvin; "if God forgives you I will." Then with sudden emotion, "Yes, I forgive you as I hope to be forgiven," extending his hand, which McConnell grasped convulsively, and wept more bitterly than before.

Colvin then bid McConnell good-by, wishing him the favor of Heaven.

The gallows was erected on the northeast corner of the jail, and presented nothing different in appearance from the judicial instrument of death used at every execution. The space inside the jail being limited, the Sheriff was obliged to issue tickets only to those whose duties called them thither. A strong force of police guarded the jail, and kept back the crowd that assembled outside.

At eighteen minutes past 12 o'clock McConnell mounted the steps of the scaffold, accompanied by the Sheriff and deputies, the attending clergymen, and others. Prayer was then read by Mr. Cooley from the Episcopal service. McConnell, who all the morning had been quite cheerful and calm, still preserved an unruffled demeanor, although his cheek became ashy pale. Occasionally a tear would trickle down his face and a slight tremor convulse his frame. He bade an affectionate farewell to all those on the scaffold, and took his place beneath the dangling rope. Turning to the people he said, "Gentlemen, I trust in the Lord. I hope all men and women will forgive me. I forgive all, and hope to be done by the same."

The noose was adjusted, and the black hood drawn over his head, shutting out from him the light of day forever. In his last moments he was firm and collected, and as he stood on the brink of eternity, with manacled hands and pinioned limbs, he did not tremble once. Once more he said goodby, turning his head slightly, thereby slipping the knot under his chin. At the same moment the Sheriff sprang the trap; a dull, heavy sound followed, and at twenty minutes past 12 the soul of Alexander McConnell went before its Creator.

Owing to the movement of the head before the drop fell the neck of the condemned was not broken, and he died the horrible death of strangulation. It was a sickening sight. For eight minutes after the fall a heaving of the breast and swaying of the body were manifest, the hands grasping convulsively, and raised towards the deadly noose as high as the wristlets would allow. At the end of fifteen minutes life was pronounced extinct, and after another quarter of an hour the body was cut down, coffined, and given in charge of the Rev. Mr. Cooley.

CHURCH AND STATE IN NATAL.—The Natal papers state that Bishop Colenso was to hold a confirmation in June; but whether the clergy will recognize the confirmation as of any force remains to be seen. The Dean denies that the Bishop is any longer "a minister of Christ and dispenser of the gifts of His Spirit," having so stated in his protest or defense when before the Supreme Court of Natal for refusing to obey the order of that Court that he should produce the register of baptisms at the cathedral to enable Bishop Colenso to register baptisms. The Chief Justice on that occasion stated that the Court would not exercise its power of fine or imprisonment, and only pronounce the Dean in contempt, adding that this decree placed him in the position of an outlaw. Justice Phillips further added:—"You are in legal excommunication, and if it does not affect you more than the other excommunication does the other party, you will not be much affected by it."

PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS.—A correspondent of an Australian paper, the *Orange Guardian*, writes:—"Some twenty-two years ago I recognised the asbestos, or amicanthus rock, in this district, and since then I have from time to time exposed portions of the stone to atmospheric influence, and the result has always been a perfect change of the stone into asbestos, or into a substance closely resembling the finest staple of wool, only something stronger, and, it possible, whiter in appearance. I have sometimes obtained it six inches in length, have combed it out, and found it soft and pliant as any silk. This substance, as no doubt you are aware, is inconsumable by fire. The stone may be brought into the state of asbestos in a very short time. I have been employed sinking a well of late, and some days I get as much of this mineral as would make a suit of clothes."

CONCRETE FOR BUILDING.—An ingenious application of the process of moulding blocks of concrete for building purposes was patented recently in England. The inventor proposes to erect houses by literally casting them of concrete in the place they are intended to occupy. An ordinary concrete foundation is first laid, and upon the foundation horizontal frames, constructed of boards lined with zinc or other metal, are set up on edge, so as to form a kind of trough for receiving the concrete. By the insertion of suitable cores, holes for the insertion of the joists, or for other purposes, may be moulded in the concrete as the work proceeds. The proprietor of the patent is now in Paris, superintending the erection of some houses on this principle, and we believe it is the intention of the French Emperor to build some laborers' cottages of this kind at one of the imperial farms. The invention will be illustrated at the Paris Exhibition.

COST OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.—The Frankfort *Journal* publishes the following official statement of the provision to be made for the Prussians by their involuntary hosts, the citizens of that town:—"Officers, functionaries ranking as officers, sergeant-majors, ensigns and subofficers, acting as officers, have a right to demand—in the morning, coffee with accessories; at noon, soup, meat, vegetables, a roast, and a bottle of wine; in the afternoon, coffee, etc.; at night, a light supper and eight good cigars per diem. The soldiers quartered upon the citizens are to receive from the latter—in the morning, coffee with accessories; at noon, one pound of meat, vegetables and bread, and a half bottle of wine; in the evening, a *petit souper*, with a jug of beer, and eight cigars per diem. The quantity of the provisions must be such as to satisfy the requirements of the soldiers."

—"Now, children," said a school inspector, "who loves all men?"

A little girl, not four years old, and evidently not posed in the catechism, answered quickly—"All women!"

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

**Musical Association en route to Lancaster—Storm on the Chesapeake—Delegates Coming to Philadelphia.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 11.—The Baltimore Leiderkranz Musical Association left here at noon day for Lancaster.

There has been a very severe storm during the past two days on the Chesapeake, detaining several steamers, but no serious disasters have occurred.

Numerous delegates are passing through this city *en route* for the Philadelphia Convention. The unconditional Unionists here, who favor Congressional reconstruction, send no delegates.

**From Havana.**

HAVANA, August 4.—Several extensive fires have occurred here. Amongst the losers are Payret, proprietor of the Louvre Hotel, which was destroyed. The loss is $100,000; insured for $50,000. The cooper-shop and molasses warehouse of Safford & Carrera, at Cardenas, were burnt. Loss, $40,000.

**Mormon Emigration.**

CHICAGO, August 10.—Over 8000 European Mormons have passed up the Missouri river this season bound for Salt Lake City. They are of the lowest and most ignorant class of foreign emigrants, who have been collected by the missionary emissaries of Brigham Young.

**Shipment of Specie.**

NEW YORK, August 11.—The steamers *Ville de Paris*, *City of Boston*, *Caledonia*, *Helvetia*, *Hansa*, and *Germania* sailed to-day for Europe, taking $76,171 in specie.

**The Cholera in Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Thirty-eight fatal cases of cholera were reported to the Health Officers yesterday.

## THE POLITICAL WORLD.

### Important Letter from Governor Denison.

Governor Denison, late Postmaster-General of the United States, has written an elaborate and powerful letter, giving his reasons for leaving President Johnson's Cabinet. He was not unaware that the President and himself differed in regard to the treatment of the Rebel States. Mr. Johnson had been a slaveholder and a member of the Democratic party, which maintained the rightfulness of slavery, and the propriety of its protection by the General Government, while he (Mr. Denison) had been educated all his life to believe slavery a great moral and political wrong, and had acted in early days with the Whig party, which opposed the territorial expansion of the institution or any increase of its power in any form. Still, says Mr. Denison:—

Assuming that the President was equally determined with myself to accept the final action of Congress in the matter of reconstruction whatever might be his opposition to particular measures, I did not look forward to any necessary breach between him and any member of his Cabinet, nor did I believe there would be any occasion for a breach between him and the majority in Congress. I assumed that he, his Cabinet and the majority in Congress were equally earnest and sincere in their loyalty to the Union Republican party to which they were alike indebted for their political positions, and that in any event the just claims of that party on their allegiance would be fully recognised by all and its unity religiously preserved. Hence, in my declarations private and public, I uniformly expressed myself hopeful of a reconciliation of all the existing vital differences between the President and Congress, until a short period previous to my withdrawal from the Cabinet. I would not be understood that I was not aware prior to the meeting of Congress, and more convinced after that event that influences hostile to the Union party were brought to bear upon the President to induce the repudiation of his obligations to it by the reorganization of his Cabinet, and by public opposition to the principles and demands of that party, as declared by its representatives in Congress its press, and its representative men. Such influences were urged upon the President to a limited extent, almost immediately upon his installation to office. Apparently, however, and I doubt not really, they made little impression upon him. Though defeated in their purpose at the time, the persons who thus sought to alienate the President from his political friends were not discouraged from renewing their efforts whenever any differences transpired between him and those friends.

In consequence of these machinations, Mr. Denison affirms that a very marked change in public sentiment came over the South. They began to hope for a breach between the Administration and the Union party, and for their own return to political power through the favor of the President. For months after the close of the war, they acknowledged the overthrow of slavery and all its logical consequences, and while not favoring the extension of political rights to the freedmen, were prepared to acquiesce in it if required so to do by the Government.

"It was under this conviction that the President sent his despatch of the date of August 15 to Governor Sharkey of Mississippi, advising the Convention of that State, then in session, to so amend the Constitution as "to extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250 and pay taxes thereon."

The annual message of the President, Mr. Denison says, revived the hopes of the loyalists who had despaired of Mr. Johnson's patriotism, and the prospect of harmony between him and the majority in Congress discouraged the leaders of the coalition against the Union party. The relations between the President and the Executive department with the Union members of Congress were practically those that exist between members of the same political party, and confidence in their permanency prevailed throughout the Union organization of the country.

Nor did the veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill seriously disturb this confidence; but a more serious blow was the veto of the Civil Rights bill. Of this Mr. Dennison says:—

"I felt it my duty to advise against that veto. I regarded the bill as not only free from all the constitutional objections urged against it by the President, *but as a measure to which he was virtually committed by his repeated declarations*; and as wise, just, and beneficent in all its leading provisions. If there was any proposition on which there was no division of sentiment in the Union party, it was the imperative necessity of securing to the colored population of the South all their civil rights, without which their emancipation from slavery would be a mockery. I deeply regretted the President could not see his line of duty in the same direction with the Union members of Congress."

In regard to the State Governments which the President has organized in the South, Governor Dennison says:—

I purposely waive the inquiry *how far these State Governments were merely provisional, depending on the approval of Congress*, as my purpose is not to discuss any of the mooted questions on that subject. In the absence of Congress, the President felt himself authorized and required to invite the people of the insurgent States to reorganize their local governments in which, as a member of his Cabinet, I concurred. But there is nothing in the proclamations, nor in the circumstances under which they were issued, nor any declared purpose for their being issued, nor any subsequent Executive declaration or act in support of them, intended to restrain, or understood to operate in restraint of Congress determining for itself, whether such governments, when organized, were republican in form, within the true meaning of the Constitution; and, above all, both to prevent or even embarrass Congress deciding when and upon what terms members from those States should be admitted to seats in Congress. The declaration of Mr. Lincoln in his last speech, a few days before his assassination, when he gave his reasons for having encouraged the people of Louisiana to form a State Government, "That he had never claimed the right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from the rebellious States," was recognized as the corner-stone of the Executive policy in respect to the reconstruction of those States. In his annual message, President Johnson did not controvert this proposition, but admitted that the Executive had nothing to do with determining the question of the admission of members to seats in Congress; but that its consideration and decision belonged exclusively to Congress.

It was under these circumstances that Congress assembled. It found these governments that the President had set up at work; but it discovered, or believed it discovered, from the evidence it received of the brutal treatment of the freedmen, and of Union men, and the disloyal utterances of the press, and of prominent citizens of the rebellious States, that there was little true loyalty to the general Government among the people of those States and that although defeated in their armed treason against the Government, they were not prepared, consistently with the safety of the nation, to immediately enter upon and enjoy all the rights and privileges of Federal citizenship.

And Mr. Denison adds:—

"I do not inquire whether Congress was right in their suspicions or conclusions. It is sufficient they had the suspicions, and had formed such conclusions. It was the law-making power of the Government, charged with the constitutional duty of not permitting any State to be represented in its body whose Government was not, in its judgment, truly republican in form, nor the recognition of whose full rights as a State would imperil the safety of the nation. *Of all such matters, Congress was alone the judge.* As no appeal could be made from its decision but to the people, so no other authority had the right to direct or embarrass it in its deliberations or determinations, save the President by his qualified negative upon its decisions.

"My purpose in dwelling at such length on the subject of reconstruction is in part, *to assert for Congress the exclusive control* over it, and to deny to the executive branch of the Government any power to interfere with the exercise of such control, save through the qualified negative of the President in matters of legislation. I have one other object, which is to vindicate Congress from the charge of hasty or intemperate legislation, and to express the opinion, which I now do, that it was the duty of the President as well in view of his responsibilities as the Executive of the Government as his obligations to the Union Republican party, to have approved the Constitutional amendment, as it finally passed Congress, and to have given the influence of his administration for its ratification by the State Legislatures.

"It cannot be overlooked that in the controversy between the President and Congress on the subject of reconstruction, Congress has displayed the more conciliatory spirit. Indeed, the concessions have been wholly on its part. The President has yielded nothing from the position he assumed in his first veto on the Freedmen's Bureau bill in opposition to Congress legislating in any matter affecting the insurgent States until they were represented in both branches of Congress. The majority in Congress, on the other hand, waived the urging of several questions regarded by prominent members of either House as of almost vital importance."

And in regard to the remarkable magnanimity and forbearance of Congress, he says:—

"If ever, in the conduct of any Government towards its rebellious people, has such generous forbearance and magnanimity been shown as has marked the action of Congress towards those who sought the overthrow of the Government, and whose ingratitude, as displayed in their persistent assaults upon Congress, and in their savage treatment of the freedmen and Union citizens of the South, is little less a crime than their open treason against the Government."

The important issues before the country in the coming elections are thus truthfully and eloquently stated:—

"The issues in the coming elections cannot be misunderstood. Shall the Government be under loyal or disloyal control? Shall the just results of the war, which we hoped had secured forever the unity of the nation, and the universal recognition of the great truths of the Declaration of Independence be firmly preserved and enforced, or defeated by the re-enthronement of the leaders of the Rebellion in the South and their allies in the North? These comprehend the question upon which the people are to pronounce their decision.

Expel the Union party from power, followed by the restoration of the Democratic party, with its disloyal antecedents, its committals and pledges to the demands of the South, and what security will be left the nation for the preservation of its faith to its patriotic creditors, to the soldiers and sailors who saved it from the clutches of treason, for their pensions and other bounties, and to the 4,000 000 loyal blacks whose servitude was the direst reproach to republican institutions and humanity for their freedom.

"May we not hope the country will be spared so terrible a calamity as would be that of the defeat of the great and patriotic party that under Providence crushed the Rebellion, and the restoration to power of the party that in the darkest hour of the war pronounced it a failure and whose success in the Presidential election of 1864 would have been the signal of surrender to the demands of the Rebellion—a surrender, be it noted, that would have permanently divided the nation, involved the North and South in